The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,014 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES,

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
ASSAM	3041	500	W. A. Wheeler	7th June
SURAT	3143	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
AUSTRALIA	3954	600	W. J. Nantes	21st "
CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
BENGAL	4590	800	W. B. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3869	900	A. C. Loggia	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 3, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June.	23th July.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	552	10th June.
TITANIA	S. Marsa	4240	600	25th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	556	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

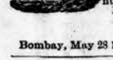
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 27, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. Kirby Hall will sail on or about 17th June.



THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars, please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, May 28 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamer without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had *gratis*.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY,

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of the Queen to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, June 10th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 6th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 4, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. (equivalent to Rs. 100 per SHARE declared at the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 6th June 1887, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 25th May 1887.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	3-4,	3-12,	4-12,	5-4,	9-8	each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs. as.
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10 8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5 0
Symon's Rain Gauge all Copper, diameter of Funnel 5 in. with ½ in. graduated measure	15 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CHEMIST & PHARMACIST TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUTTON'S
NEW SEASON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea	Portulaca	Marigold	Candytuft
Mignonette	Balsam	Antirrhinum	Aster.
Nasturtium	Stocks	Convolvulus	Nemophila,
		Cash Price Rs. 4-4.	&c.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea	Balsam	Convolvulus	Dianthus
Mignonette	Zinnia	Candytuft	Larkspur
Nasturtium	Poppy	Aster	Stock
Nemophila	Sweet Wm.	Phlox	Marigold,
	Cash Price Rs. 6-4.		&c.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans	Cucumber	Carrot, 2 sorts	Parsley
Beet	Celery	Lettuce	Peas, 3 sorts
Brocoli	Cauliflower	Mustard	Radish, 2 at
Cabbage	Cress	Onion	Turnip, &c.
		Cash Price Rs. 4-4.	

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans	Cress	Kohl Rabi	Peas
Beet	Carrot	Leek, Onion	Radish
Borecole	Cauliflower	Lettuce	Spinach
Brocoli	Celery	Mustard	Turnip
Cabbage	Cucumber	Parsley	V. Marrow,
		Cash Price Rs. 8-4.	&c.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

GARDEN PUMPS, TOOLS, SHEARS, SCISSORS, &c.

Ladies' Sets, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel and Fork	Rs.	5 0
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake and Hoe	"	5 8
Shears, various sizes	Rs.	3 0 to 6 0
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in. Rs. 1-8; 8 in.		2 0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	"	2 0 to 5 0
Vine or Grape Scissors	"	1 8 to 3 0
Budding Knives with Ivory handles	"	2 0 to 3 8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buck horn handles	"	2 0 to 2 12
Flower Gatherers	"	2 0 to 4 0
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet		5 8

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
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CURTAIN RINGS.
BRASS POLES.
CURTAIN CHAINS.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
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PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(Rept. (in pamphlet form)
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To be had at Re. 2. Post free.
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TREACHER'S
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS. In case 15 flasks. A pure wholesome spirit.	30 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN. Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	21 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN. A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	21 0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN. High quality and delicate flavour.	17 8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY. A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	24 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY. Specially adapted for medical use.	61 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY. Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	36 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY. A very choice and matured spirit.	32 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY. A sound and good peg Brandy.	28 0
REACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY. A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	22 8

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, distilled in the Highlands of Scotland. A fine unblended genuine spirit. Price per doz. Rs. 27.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GELLÉ FRÈRES PERFUMES

Per Bottle .....Rs. 2
" Case of Six " 10

Ess. Bouquet, Frangipani, Opoponox, Wood Violet, Moss Rose, Rondeletia.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.

Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn. Ready made, or to measure.

Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.

Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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AT ARMY AND NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE STORES RATES under the direction of a WEST END CHEMIST.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY!!

AND TO

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE!!

"COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD., OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,"

DRAW your special attention to their Dispensing Department, now under the personal supervision of a thoroughly qualified English Chemist of many years' experience in the best London and Provincial Houses, whose business it is to check all Medicines despatched from the Pharmacy and to analyse and examine all Drugs and Chemicals so as to insure the absolute purity and genuineness of the same before manipulation.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, respectfully solicit a portion of your custom for this particular branch of their Business, feeling sure that it will give entire satisfaction.

We stock the latest inventions in Surgical Instruments and Appliances, the newest Patent Medicines and Perfumery, the most recently improved Druggists' Sundries, and a carefully selected stock of

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Detailed Catalogues on Application.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

CAUTION!
HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents,

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free illustrated samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

GYMKHANA BOUQUET

"The Perfume of the day"
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings	"	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings	"	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings	"	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings	"	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond do.	do. Gipsy	Rings	"	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD.

IMPORTANT TO TEA DRINKERS.
COL. HAWES TEA AGENCY.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
AGAIN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS.
SELLING OFF REMAINING STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE OFFER our nice KANGRA VALLEY TEAS possessing delicious flavour at the following REDUCED RATES to make room for NEW SEASON TEAS.

Orange Pekoe Extra Fine, Rs. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Combination, Rs. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, at Rs. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, as. 14; Fragrant Congou, as. 12; Superfine Bohea, as. 10; Broken Tea and Dust, as 9.

TO PURCHASERS OF 15 LBS. 7½ PER CENT DISCOUNT.

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
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ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

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HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per d oz

Unsurpassed in any Market.

KEMP & CO., LD.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD, BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have AUTHORISED Mr. W. N. FLEMING to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., and 3-35 p.m., respectively.

By order of the Chairman,

J. LEASK,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, June 4 1887.

FOR SALE!

THE OLD NINE-ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,

PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,

FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.

Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION

MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
22, Meadows Street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

NOTICE.

THE following FARMS in the Thana District, for one year, commencing on 1st August, 1887, and ending on 31st July, 1888, (both days inclusive) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Huzur Deputy Collector, at Thana, on FRIDAY, the 24th June, 1887, at 12 noon, Madras time.

1. The right of retailing Bhang and Ganja.
2. The right of manufacturing and retailing Chandul and Madat.
3. Ditto of retailing Opium.
2. The sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Collector of Thana and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

T. WALKER,
Assistant Collector.

Thana, Collector's office, 3rd June, 1887.

M. M. MODY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, declared at the Second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the Half-Year ended 31st December 1886, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 10th day of June 1887, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By order,

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

26 Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th June, 1887.

ESTATE of ZANOOLBHOY AHMEDBHOY, who lately carried on business in the name of STEWARD & Co.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or BEING INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to send in the particulars of their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Trustees of the Composition Deed of the said Zanoolbhoy Ahmedbhoy within one month from this date, after which the list of the creditors will be settled and the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 6th day of June 1887.

MERWANJI MUNCHERJI MODY,
YUSUFALLY ALLABAUX,
Trustees of the Composition Deed.

26, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. KRISHNARAO BHASKER has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Freehold Land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 373 square yards and 6-9th of another square yard, be the same a little more or less assessed in the books of the assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 4051, Street, No. 25, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Nowrojee Hill second road, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east by the property of Dhanoo Colan, and on or towards the west by the property of Pestonjee Colan; and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Krishnarao Bhasker. All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort, within 11 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 4th day of June 1887.

NANU & HORMASJEE.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S
SPECIALITIES.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.
CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S PRIME.
THOMPSON'S No. 1.
DAWSON'S PRIME.
DAWSON'S No. 1.
NONPAREILS.

CIGARS.

HAVANNAHS No. 1.
HAVANNAHS No. 2.
COQUETAS.
TRABUCOS.
ROYALS.

CIGARETTES.

EGYPTIAN, VAFIADIS.
STAMBOUL.
EMPRESS, with mouth-pieces.
CONFIANCE, ditto.
SUCCESS, ditto.

TOBACCOS.

GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE.
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE.
GOLDEN SHAG.
VIRGINIA HONEY DEW
LATAKIA.

NOTE.—For PURITY of TOBACCO and General EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY, the above selected brands are NOT TO BE SURPASSED anywhere.

Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL," ARRIVED 5TH JUNE 1887.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphintsone Circle, Bombay, 5th June, 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LILIUM NEILGHERRENSE.—Plants of this Deliciously, Fragrant Lily, now coming into Flower.—THOMAS BROMLY, Importer of Plants Mahim, Bombay.

COL. HAWES TEAS.—Selling off at Reduced Rates to make room for New Season Teas. Price List on the front page, double column.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., 22, Church-gate-street.

BEEHIVE BRANDY can always be had of all respectable Dealers as well as the Undersigned.—WALTER, NUTTER & Co.

WANTED a MUZZLE-LOADING GUN, almost new, by Westley, Richard, Reilley or Joseph Lang, Makers. Apply to "F," care of this paper.

COD FISH, finest Shetland, cured, retail 8 annas per lb. Apply early to the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI.

LING FISH, finest Shetland, cured, retail 8 annas per lb. Apply early to the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay,

W. J. ESSAI.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS, Fresh Supply, just to hand, Walker's Scotch Faris and Mackenzies Short Bread. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI.

BASS' BEER bottled for the CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ld., in Excellent condition and much approved. Qrts. 4-8 pts. 3-0 per doz.

W. J. ESSAI.

GORGONZOLA, Parmesan, at Rs. 1-4 per lb.; Gruyere at 12 as per lb.; Pickled Herrings, 12 as. per tin. Mortadella, at 6 as, 10 as. and Rs. 1-4 per tin. Dry Mushrooms, Rs. 2 per lb.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

SPORTSMEN.—FOR SALE (OWNER GOING HOME). Two D. B., C. F. BREACH LOADING GUNS, with Case and Fittings. Rs. 120 each. D. B. EXPRESS RIFLE 450, by Holland, Bond Street, a splendid weapon, with Case and Fittings complete. Rs. 150. Apply to "NEMO," *Bombay Gazette*.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direction from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by name, for Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE.—John Jeffrey and Co.'s Stout in Hogsheads, in Excellent Condition. Price, Rs. 10. Apply to FINLAY MUIR & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Patent, Portable, Annular FURNACE, by Fletcher, with One Dozen Crucibles. Apply WALSH, LOVETT and Co., 18, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a situation as NURSE to Children. References exchanged. Address "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 3 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Askhara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Pluna Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, a as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *via* Nainí Tal.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, orange, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £340,974-10-10 Stg.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Hry. Goulet's best Champagne, Dry, Quarts, Rs. 60; Pints, Rs. 34. Verzenay Extra Dry, Quarts, Rs. 60; Pints, Rs. 34. Sole Agents MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co.

CANDIED FRUITS in Boxes of 2 lb. 3 oz., nett. Rs. 2-12; Confectionery, Rs. 1 per lb.; Smyrna Figs in Boxes of 1 lb. 6 oz., nett 7 as. at the FRESH ITALIAN STORES.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

OUR "CAMP" TIMEPIECE, 5 inch, Bold Enamelled Dial, going 8 days, Nickelled Dustproof Case, fitted in Case with Strap, Rs. 3-8. The same, 3½ inch Dial, Rs. 3-0.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

LADIES JERSEY JACKETS, In Navy, Black and Burgundy; richly braided Rs. 9, 12, 14 to 26 each.—Just opened, The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters, Bombay and Poona.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Scottish High School, Byculla, and the John Connon School, Fort, will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June.—JOHN FORGAN, Joint Hony. Secs.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Chuckla Street, &c., Second Coomarwadda Street.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from the executors of the late Abdool Rahim Abdool Ali Badruddin, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Chuckla, or second Coomarwadda Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven square yards and five-ninth of another square yard, be the same little, more or less, and is bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by a passage and the house now or late of Dewjee Premjee, on or towards the west by the public road, called second Coomarwadda Street aforesaid, on or towards the north, by a passage and the house now or late of Jawraa Raitoncy, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and the house now or late of Esoob Esmail, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 606, and the said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 61.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 6, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KOLSA STREET (FORMERLY KNOWN AS COPPERSMITH ROAD).

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th day of June 1887, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the persons concerned, the following immovable property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolsa Street, formerly known as Copper Smith Row, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 6866, 6867, 6868, 7532, 7533, and now in the 2138 New Survey Nos. 1269, 1270, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kolsa Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage on or towards the north by the property of the Municipality, at present used as a Fire Brigade Station, and on or towards the south by the lane, Copper Smith Cross Lane, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos. 16, 36, 38 & 40, and Ward No. 829 (1) & 829 (2), and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Justum, Solicitors, at their office No. 27, Meadow Street or to the undersigned at their office No. 4 Forbes and Medow Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 6, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

FOR SALE THE GOODWILL OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. CHARLES ZERRENNER & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the executor of the will of the late Mr. Charles Zerrenner to sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m.

The good will of the firm of Messrs. Charles Zerrenner and Co., contractors, importers of machinery and general merchants, established in Bombay for the last 15 years.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the executor at his office in Medow Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THURSDAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " shooties.
5 cases prints.
4 " Turd twills.
1 " new cottage pianoforte specially made for India.
6 " superior assorted biscuits.
9 bales brown paper 40 to 45 lbs.
2 " " 45 to 50 "
1 case colored braiding.

On account of the concerned.

DHA 1 case colored braid.
31 cases scarlet dye ½ lb. tins.

By order of Messrs Purshotum and on account and at the risk of Khoja Farjula Khakee.

CNB—108-11. 2 cases 120 ps. yellow prints, 5268 yards.

By order of Kinsondass Lucknidas and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Munsook Sobharam.

330 Ps. Grey Dhoties 10 by 50 No. 3330
25 " " " 10 by 50 " 2400

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph, a quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of waterproof coats for peons, deal wood packing cases, tin cases, copper dishes, empty jars, &c., &c.

By order of the Special Commissioner, appointed in suit No. 118 of 1886, consisting of chandelier globe lamps, carpets, clock, pressor, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office shigram.
1 second hand brougham.
1 strong pony cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CHAMPAGNE, BRANDY BITTERS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

40 boxes each 1 doz quarts sillery mousseux.
24 " " 1 " " pints Rooster brandy.
13 " " 2 " " pints Rooster brandy.
41 " " 1 " " quarts Popsin bitters.
22 " " 2 " " pints Popsin bitters.
17 " " 1 " " bon bon or worm tablets.
4 hogsheads claret.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamuli Shewbux—

75 tons superior teak scantlings of various size, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, SPIRIT VATS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 clock noon.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores, consisting of unappropriated provisions, deadstock and 3 spirit vats, capable of holding 3,000 gallons each.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 6, 1887.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... "	0 12
Pekoe Souchong ..... "	0 10
Gunpowder ..... "	0 10
Souchong ..... "	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 3 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with ladies' raised back rest and double folding sliding steps by L. L. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Three new English-built Circular-fronted, stylish and comfortable BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by "Watson," of Lowestoft.

A Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, belonging to SIR W. WEDDERBURN, Bart.

An English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," belonging to Dr. H. COOK.

Several other second-hand BROUGHAMS, for sale and hire.

A second-hand BILLARD-TABLE.

And some new Gram and Grass Machines.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of this BANK has THIS DAY been OPENED at MANDALAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, June 1, 1887.

MONSOON STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Leggings, Long Boots, Goloshes, Shooting Boots, also best Merino and white Water-proof Coats and Cloaks, &c., &c. Moderate Prices. HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HACKIMJEE & BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, New Arcade Foot Path, Crawford Market.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid, Bombay.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN 1871.

HOLDERS are reminded that the LAST COUPON being now DUE, the BONDS must be SENT to Paris for RENEWAL.

Bombay, June 1 1887.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, the 13th June, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, in Church-Gate-Street, Fort, for the purpose of conferring the special Resolutions passed on the 25th May, 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors
ARDESHIR NOWROJEE GUZDER,
Manager.

Bombay, May 23, 1887.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the construction (above plinth), of two new SINGLE STOREY BLOCKS of BARRACKS on the North and South Flanks of existing R. A. Barracks at Colaba, under the following sub-heads:—

I.—Masonry, &c.
II.—Doors and Windows.
III.—Roofing.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. ½, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on the 10th of June 1887, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, B. D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 20th May 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th June 1887, for the supply of the following CONSERVANCY CARTS, &c., required for the Chud Ierghaut Municipality:—

25 Galvanized Night Soil Carts, fitted with air-tight inlet and outlet valves, mounted on wheels with Iron Knaves, holding 200 gallons for one pair of bullocks.
25 Galvanized Crowley's patent Night Soil Carts for single bullock.
12 Wooden Dust Carts, wooden wheels, for one pair of bullocks.
12 Conservancy Carts, wooden wheels.
12 Galvanized Iron Water Carts, to hold 200 gallons.
10 Galvanized Iron Single Bullock Water Carts, 60 gallons.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 8 Seats.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 6 Seats.
10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 8 Seats.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOEL H. L. WOODS,
Assistant Superintending Engineer,
Chud Municipality.

Hyderabad, Deccan, 31st May 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, 4th day of August 1887, for about 700 Tons of Cast Iron Pipes, together with special Castings and Sluice Valves,

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 1,500 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Dept., Municipal Commissioner's Office, 3rd June 1887.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Biennial General Meeting of the Donors and Subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the residence of the late Sett Jehangirji Nasarvanji Wadia, No. 5, Parsee Bazar Street, on MONDAY, the 6th June next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and the Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1885 and 1886.

2. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the years 1887 and 1888.

3. To appoint a Member in place of Mr. Jehangir C. Jehangir Readymoney, who retires by rotation from the Managing Committee, but who is eligible for re-election.

4. To confirm the appointment in the Managing Committee in accordance with clause 29th of the Trust Deed of this Institution of Mr. Jeraj bhai Peerbhai in place of the late Haji Karim Mohmed Sulliman, as one of the Members and Trustees of the funds of the Dispensary.

By order of the Managing Committee,
RASTOMJEE MERWANJEE MASPER,
Sec., Bombay Native Dispensary.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA, the sole surviving Executors of the will of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, late of Bombay, who died on the 19th day of August 1878, and whose will was proved in the High Court of Bombay on the 20th day of January 1879, are about to finally wind up the Estate of the deceased and distribute the same. Notice is hereby given that any persons having any claims or demands upon or against the said Estate of Hajee Ismail Haji Hubib are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of June 1887. And notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 1st day of June 1887.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING.
SOLICITORS FOR THE SAID EXECUTORS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently imported the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

WATER PROOF COATS FOR MONSOON.

Gent's Mackintosh Water Proof Cloaks	each	Rs. 23 to 25
Do. Black, Brown and Grey Waterproof Coats	"	" 15 to 18
Do. Grey and Brown Cashmere do	"	" 15
Do. Olive Color Waterproof	"	" 18 to 20
Do. Slate Color Waterproof Coats, light in weight	"	" 9 to 10
White Water Proof Sheets with Warm Lining	"	" 8 to 12
Do. do. Cloth 60in. breadth, per yd.	"	4
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Turban Cover	each	" 6-8
Gent's Tweed Ulsters	"	" 20 to 25
Do. Cashmere Suits	"	" 10 to 25
Do. Tweed Hats with Flaps	"	" 1-8 to 2
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits	"	" 20 to 25
Do. do. Serge Suits	"	" 15 to 25
Do. Best White Woolen Gauze Drawers	"	" 4 to 5
Do. do. do. do. Shirts	"	" 3-8 to 5
Do. do. Merino Socks ..... per doz.	"	" 7 to 12
Red and White Blankets	pair	" 6 to 24
Railway Rugs	each	" 18 to 20
Ladies' Best white Handkerchiefs ..... per doz.	"	" 1-8 to 3
Best White Linen Damask	yard	" 1-8
Steel Trunks of Small and Large sizes	each	" 10 to 16

BOOTS SHOES BOOTS

Gent's Best Calf Leather Double Sole Laces and Elastic Monsoon Boots	per pair	Rs. 8 to 10
Do. Do. Calf and kid leather lace, Elastic and open button boots	"	" 6-8 to 14
Do. Do. Patent leather lace and Elastic Shoes	"	" 5-8

of D. S. & POLLAK & Co., Vienna, very durable, lasting, attractive and elegantly prepared at cheap prices.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter,
29, Meadow street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Bampartsview.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDNCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	"
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	"

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	"
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	"
Hochheimer Berg	" 24 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 23 0	" 26 0
Marcobrunner	" 26	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Juterne	Rs. 30 0	"

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	"
Fine "	" 22 0	"
Very fine "	" 27 0	"
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	"

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALANSQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	"
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	"
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	"
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	"
Chateau Mauvezin	" 27 0	"

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	"
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	"
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	"

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barroyre	" 16 0	"

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	"
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	"

From FRANZSCHARY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 13 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Star	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.

P. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer-Red Hare	" 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac Fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Lerroire very old Brandy	" 37 0	

BURGU

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Khandalla (s), from Calcutta; Kt. of St. Patrick (s), Aden; Zambesi (s), China.; St. Regulus (s), Cardiff and Bhundara (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Preston (s), from Aden; Kerby Hall (s), Liverpool; Cango (s), Penarth; Commilla (s), Karachi; Govino (s), London and Bisagvo Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th :—Lamport (s), for Palermo and Marseilles; Tockwith (s), and St. Albans (s), Havre; Kerbella (s), London; Lisnacrieve (s), Marseilles; Victoria (s), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Clan Graham (s). for Liverpool; Abeona (s), Port Said; R. Morrow (barque), Taticorin; and Sumatra (s), Aden Hoodeida and Jedda.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Gordolia entered the dock on the 3rd, and the s.s. Architect, Zambesi and Bisagno on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending the 14th May was 231,655 maunds, and in money Rs. 5,141.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hussain Shaik Bappoo, a coachman, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Crawley-Boevey of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, on Friday night last, indicating a want of due regard for the safety of others. He was fined Rs. 5.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—Eduljee Framjee Goorgoor, against whom there appeared a register of five convictions, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Crawley-Boevey of trespassing in the dwelling house of Pestonjee Russomjee, at Charneywady, on the 2nd instant, without any reasonable cause. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OFFENCE AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Saturday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Mahadew Bhaishankar, and three Borahs, named Tyebali Heptoola, Alibhoy Sumshoodeen and Esoofali Keekabhoy were charged at the instance of Mr. Byranjee Hormusjee, head foreman, of the G. I. P. Railway goods department, at Wari Bunder, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch up-country. They were convicted, and the first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

SUICIDE OF A GOLDSMITH.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shricrishna Samarth, aged 30 years. Deceased, it was stated, was a goldsmith of dissipated habits and very much involved in debt. On Friday last, he was found lying in his house in Northbrook Street, in an unconscious state, breathing heavily, and apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was removed by his friends to the hospital where he died the same day. The verdict was "that death was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself."

A FEMALE THIEF.—Hallima, a Mahomedan woman and servant to Shaik Noor Shaik Cassum, a merchant, living at Khetwady, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing six gold bangles, of the collective value of Rs. 307-8, the property of her master, on the 23rd ultimo. On the property in question being missed by the complainant from the drawer in the cupboard where it had been kept, a report was made to the police. Enquiries were made which led to the arrest of the accused on suspicion. The whole of the property was recovered from a goldsmith where the accused had pledged the articles. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GAEKWAR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A special train with Futtehsingjee, the Gaekwar's infant son, who has been placed in special charge of Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Khandallawalla, Highness's Private Secretary, left the Grant Road Station at midnight on Saturday, for Nowsaree, whence the party proceed to Vasseebarsee. During the Gaekwar's absence in Europe, he has appointed Mr. Pestonjee on a higher salary to a position of great trust, that of Khanghee Dewan, or head of the household, who has to control all the domestic expenditure. He has also been directed to live all the time in the palace at Baroda in special charge of the infant Gaekwar.

THE MORTON CASE.

MR. A TURNER, accompanied by Miss Cockburn appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday afternoon last, and addressing the Magistrate, Mr. Turner said: I have received a telegram in reply to mine from the accused's brother, Charles, at Cachar, which runs thus:—"Wrote Morton, if circumstance would permit, would assist him." My client still insists that there are two telegrams at Chandernagore. I have therefore to apply for a further postponement of your judgment for a few days to enable me to get those telegrams.

The Magistrate: I cannot defer my decision any longer.

Mr. Turner: Your Worship sees it will be most important to us if we are able to get either the original telegrams or a certified copy of them from Chandernagore, and it is to enable me to obtain these telegrams that I apply for a postponement of judgment.

The Magistrate: How do you say there is a telegram at Chandernagore, when the brother says nothing in his reply about a telegram? He says distinctly "wrote Morton."

Mr. Turner: The accused persists in saying that he had received two telegrams at Chandernagore. There may have been some confusion or misunderstanding on the part of the brother Charles. And I have not yet received an answer from Calcutta or Chandernagore. I have written. Possibly I may receive a reply to-day.

The Magistrate: I will take into consideration what you tell me, but I must deliver judgment next Tuesday at noon.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT THE GAIETY.

MERELY to say that Friday evening's performance a the Gaiety Theatre was well appreciated were to do the audience more justice than the performers. And considering that the applause bestowed upon the entertainers was but merited, this would be very unfair. It is necessary at an amateur performance of every kind that the critic should assume dimmed spectacles. He goes prepared to make many allowances. But the members of the Carlton Club asked for no mercy on Friday; nor was such a precaution necessary. Their efforts, all things considered, were highly creditable, and they are certainly to be congratulated upon the success which crowned their undertaking. Martin Becher's laughable farce, "In Possession" and Thomas and J. M. Morton's amusing drama, "All that glitters is not gold" were played, and in every case were the characters capably sustained. In the opening piece Mr. W. J. Bray was Mr. Rattleton Rorke, a part he played with particularly good taste. Mr. R. Fletcher's "Blobber" was a capital study, and Mr. Joyce and Mr. Thomas both displayed considerable dramatic ability in their respective rôles. In the drama Mr. W. Waite made a suitably aggressive "Sir Arthur Lascelle," Mr. A. J. Rushton was a gentlemanly "Frederic," and Mr. W. W. Procter satisfactorily discharged a difficult duty as the exponent of the rough and ready "Stephen Plum. Mr. T. W. Brumby's "Gasper" was a wonderfully good study, whilst Messrs. G. Chance and L. H. Blomenstock as "Toby" and "Harris" did their duty well. The amateurs were particularly fortunate in having the assistance of Mrs. Hennog, Mrs. Chance and Mrs. Thomas, Whether as "Piretta" in the former piece or "Lady Valeria" in the latter Mrs. Chance was all that could be desired, and being gifted with what one describes as a fine stage presence, as well as considerable histrionic skill, no wonder that she established herself a great favorite. Mrs. Hennog was a stately Lady Leatherbridge and Mrs. Thomas interpreted the character of "Martha Gibbs" in a manner deserving the highest praise. All the players dressed appropriately and played with an entire absence of that temerity which is so painfully observable among amateurs as a rule, and which so frequently completely mars their performances.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd June, 1887.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·728
Temperature of the Air	86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·744
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	82·2
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WSW, W, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210
Fall of Rain	0.03
Total fall during month	0·13
" year	0·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 4th June.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.

THE hall of the Y. M. C. A. was last Friday evening, the scene of another of the popular concerts in aid of the Association funds. Notwithstanding the counter attraction at the Gaiety, and the very depressing state of the weather, the room was fairly well filled, while the spacious verandahs running round the building proved so many boons to numbers of overheated mortals. As a concert hall the Y. M. C. A. Rooms can hardly be called a success. Its acoustic properties are defective, and the difficulty in hearing is enhanced by the noise of tramcars running by in a continuous stream, which seems to increase whenever any entertainment in these rooms takes place. The programme opened with a flute duet by the Messrs. Steers, and was well rendered, but would have been all the better for a little ballast in the way of a piano accompaniment. Mr. A. F. Harrington was in his usual good form, and almost made one tremble as he related the horrors of being "Alone on the Raft." This was followed by a vocal duet by Messrs. Wickham and Harrington, and these gentlemen are to be congratulated on the pleasant blending of their voices. Next on the programme was a bass solo by Mr. Thelenburg, a gentlemen who, possessing a voice of such splendid compass and capable of varied expression, is socially at fault for hiding his light under a bushel. He responded to the well deserved encores given him for his songs with "The Bugler" and "Shipmates." The Bombay public would like to hear more of him. "Breathe, soft ye winds," a trio by Messrs. Watson, Harrington and Muir, was very expressively sung, as also was their closing effort, "Dame Durden." Some improvement however was however possible. Miss Flower's pianoforte solo 'Les Etoiles Filantes" earned an encore, and the young lady responded with "Auld lang syne." The amount of heart thrown into Mr. Wickham's solo, "The one I love," added greatly to the charm of his excellent rendering and earned him a fair round of applause. This is Mr. Wickham's first appearance at the rooms, and the management will do will to induce him to become a constant contributor. It almost amounted to desecration to adopt as a whistling solo, Verdi's celebrated "Ah che la morte." A more mundane air "Come birdie come" appeared better suited to display the remarkable flexibility of Mr. Clark's facial muscles. Mr. Watson very kindly took the place of Mr. Dixon, who the audience regretted to learn was so seriously indisposed as to prevent him fulfilling a promise to be present. Mr. Watson's exquisite rendering of "My Pretty Jane," and an encore "When other lips," &c, however served to compensate the audience for Mr. Dixon's absence. The fatiguing duties of accompanyist devolved on Mr. Watson, who acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all. The concert may, on the whole, be spoken of as a success; though that there was room for improvement in one or two matters was gener lly admitted.

THE VAGARIES OF NATIVE DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

BEFORE the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose, at the Calcutta Criminal Jurisdiction Court, Mr. M. M. Ghose on Tuesday, made an application, which is worthy the attention of the local Government, judging from the extraordinary nature of the proceedings in the three cases in which Mr. Ghose moved for rules, calling on the Deputy Magistrate, Mymensingh, to show cause why his finding and sentence should not be set aside. His clients were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, with contempt of Court and with perjury. From the affidavit of one Issur Chunder Goohur, a Mooktear, practising in the Jamalpore Court, it appeared that, early in 1883, a public meeting was convened at Jamalpore for the purpose of establishing a *mela*; subscriptions were raised, and it was resolved that this *mela* should be held annually on the occasion of the *Dole Jattra* poojah; and an influential committee styled the Jamalpore Public *Mela* Committee, was formed for the purpose of carrying out the scheme. A piece of land was selected by Mr. Bose, the Joint Magistrate, with the consent of the Magistrate and Collector, on which the *Mela* was to be held. The *Mela* was held on this site in 1883 and 1884 under the same Committee, with Mr. Bose as their president. In 1885, Mr Bose was transferred to another district, and was succeeded by Baboo Shama Churn Dass, Deputy Magistrate. This gentleman, out of compliment, was elected president of the *Mela* Committee shortly after his arrival, and the *mela* was celebrated in the usual manner. About April 1886, certain correspondence passed between Baboo Shama Churn Dass and Mr. Glazier, who held that the proceeds of the *mela* should go to Government. After some further correspondence, Mr. Glazier gave the *Mela* Committee notice to quit the site they occupied within a few hours, and further directed that a certain image of the goddess Kali should be removed. This was done by some coolies, greatly to the scandle of the Hindoos. Mr. Glazier considered he was within his right in ordering the removal of the idol, as it was on Christian ground. Baboo Shama Churn Dass, the Deputy Magistrate, was thereupon asked to call a meeting, but failed to do so, and ultimately on the 19th December a meeting was held, and a resolution passed, to the effect, having failed to comply with their wishes, the Committee had appointed Baboo Gobind Pershad Nowgie in his stead, and this was communicated to the Deputy Magistrate. A fresh site was selected at a place, called Khuttiapore, near Jamalpore, and the *mela* was to be held on Jubilee day, instead of on the date originally fixed by the Committee. In the meantime, the deposed Deputy Magistrate got up a *mela* on his own account, or the account of Government; and according to the affidavit he incited the police to prevent people visiting the rival *mela*. The police, also at his investigation, made a raid on the shopkeepers at the Khuttiapore mela, with the ostensible object of testing their weights and measures. Three men were accused of having false weights and were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each. On appeal, however, they were acquitted. The police then appear to have assaulted and otherwise prevented people from attending this *mela*, and a crowd collected, and went to the Deputy Magistrate's house, headed by the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, to protest against such conduct. The Deputy Magistrate passed no order; but, on the following day sent the matter to another Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Koylash Chunder Bose. The police said they had been obstructed in the execution of their duty, and had been assaulted. They were ordered to send up the rioters, and Araz Kullum, and another were sent up. It appears that these three men were in the crowd who went to protest against the action of the police. It was alleged that the Vice-Charman had called on them to beat the police, but this was not carried into effect, as the police had fled to their thannah. The Deputy Magistrate then made out the charge against the Vice-Chairman, but passed an order regarding the other three accused, charging them with assault, and without any examination of the constables fixed a date. One Dheral Duffadar, belonging to the Deputy Magistrate *mela*, then charged Surruth Chunder Bhomick with assult, and obstructing him from going to the *mela*. The police investigated the case and reported that it was a true charge. The several persons, who had been charged before this Deputy Magistrate, prayed that all the cases might be transferred to another Magistrate, as he was in a manner personally concerned. The cases were transferred to the board of the Deputy Magistrate, Mymensingh, Baboo Okhil Coomar Bose. The petitioner, Issur Chunder Gohoo, drafted out the affidavit, in which he stated that the Deputy Magistrate was in reality the prosecutor, and prayed that the case might be transferred. In spite of this, however, six witnesses were examined. While the second Deputy Magistrate was trying the case, of rioting, he was sent for by Mr. Glazier, and, on his return from the interview, discharged the Vice Chairman and four others, found three men guilty, and sentenced them to thirty one days' rigorous imprisonment each, and declined to summon the Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore. The Sessions Judge was appealed to, and acquitted the prisoner, stating if there was any conflict, it was due to the unwarrantable attitude of the police, who interfered, and endeavoured to bring undue pressure on the people to attend the new *mela*.

In the case of the Duffadar for wrongful restraint, when it was called on, the complainant was not present, and, according to the ruling, the accused claimed an acquittal. The Magistrate passed no order that day, but on the next, he decided to proceed with the cases. Baboo Shama Churn Dass having intimated that the complainant, being an up country man, had left Jamalpore, the accused then claimed to be tried *de novo*; the Magistrate decided that he could use the evidence of the complainant, and went on with the case. The accused appealed to the Sessions Judge of Mymensingh for reference to the High Court. The Sessions Judge at first hesitated to believe the case, and referred to Baboo Okil Kumar Bose, drawing his attention to Section 247 of the Indian Penal Code. Notwithstanding this, the Baboo went on with the case, but on another representation being made to the Sessions Judge, he called for the papers in the case, stayed the proceedings, which were contrary to law, and directed him to submit his reasons. On this, the Deputy Magistrate acquitted all the accused.

Again, on the 5th April, while Baboo Okhil Kumar Bose was examining witnesses in the Duffadar case, the accused Surruth Chunder Chomick, happened to move a few paces towards the door with the object of seeing if any one was communicating with the witness outside; the Judge fined him Rs. 5 for contempt of Court, stating that his action diverted the attention of the Court.

The petitioner, Issur Chunder Gooho, who drafted the petition which was styled an affidavit regarding this case, was also charged with perjury, in stating that the police instigated the assault on those attending the old *mela*. The prosecution was sanctioned by Mr. Glazier, the Magistrate, and on the suggestion of Baboo Shama Chun Dass, the Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore, he was arrested on a warrant, and taken into custody, and Moulvie Mahommed elected to try the case at Jamalpore, some 34 miles away, in which place Mr. Ghose contended there was no jurisdiction; such jurisdiction could only be given to the Magistrate by the local Government.

The Court granted the issue of the rule on the grounds of the application to show cause why the proceedings should not be quashed, and directed that the records of all the cases should be sent for, and also that proceedings be stayed in the meantime.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

In the official summary of the rainfall and meteorological observations taken in Bengal, for the week ended Friday, the 27th of May, the following remarks are made regarding the recent Cyclone:—

At the close of the previous week, weather conditions in Bengal were of the ordinary hot weather description, but, as stated in the last report, the conditions in the Bay of Bengal had commenced to become unsettled about the 18th or 19th, and on Friday the 20th, the indications at the coast stations pointed clearly to the formation of a storm in the centre of the Bay to the west or north-west of the Andamans. The meteorology of the present week in Bengal has practically consisted in the history of the development and movement of this storm, which finally struck the coast near Balasor, and between that place and Saugor Island on the morning of Thursday, the 26th. During the period of formation and advance of the storm, the hot weather conditions in Bengal, which had existed for the pervious week, became somewhat intensified; the winds fell off in strength and became a little variable in direction; humidity and temperature were very high, and weather generally very oppressive; but with the advance of the storm over the land, a total change of conditions took place. A strong burst of monsoon winds following the storm passed over the province, much rain was recorded temperature fell largely, humidity became very high, and ordinary rainy season conditions obtained over a large part of the province.

As stated previously, the storm appeared to be forming on the 20th in the centre of the Bay to the west or north-west of the Andaman islands. On the 21st the land observations appeared to show that it had somewhat intensified, and that it had moved very slowly in a northerly direction, though it was still to the south-west or west-south-west of Diamond Island. At this time it was on the east side of the centre of the Bay, and practically the only observations which showed its existence were those at Diamond Island and even these did not indicate that it was a very severe storm. On the 22nd pressure rose at Diamond Island, indicating that the storm was moving away from that station, and so far as the land observations round the Bay showed, the storm had moved very slowly in a north-westerly or west-north-westerly direction. On the 23rd the position of the storm did not appear to have altered much, so far as the observations at the coast stations indicated; but it is probable that the storm was still slowly travelling in the north-westerly direction, for on the following day the pressures and wind directions recorded at the coast stations round the Bay indicated that the centre of the storm was about in the latitude of Vizagapatam and probably to the west of the centre of the Bay. In the Bay of Bengal daily chart for that day, the positionl of the storm was, and has been proved from subsequent observations, marked too far to the west of the Bay and too near the coast of the Circars; but at that time all the indications at the coast stations pointed to the probability that the storm would cross the Ganjam coast south of Gopalpur or north of Vizagapatam. Observations recorded during the afternoon and night of the 24th showed that the storm was still travelling northwards and the 6 a. m. observation showed that the storm area was approaching the latitude of False Point and was gradually nearing the land. On receipt of these observations at 8-35 a. m. on the 25th, orders were given to hoist warning signals in the Hooghly, indicating that a cyclonic storm would pass between False Point and Saugor Island. The centre of the storm finally reached the coast close to Balasor at about 4 or 4-30 a.m. of the 26th, and it continued to travel in a north-north-westerly direction, and at 10 a.m. was west-south-west of Midnapore. It must have been passed to the east of Ranchee through Chutia Nagpur, and at 10 a.m. of the 27th the centre of the storm was between Gya and Hazaribagh, and was very rapidly filling up and disappearing. In the interval from 10 a.m. of the 26th to the 27th, the storm had travelled about 160 to 180 miles in a north-north-westerly or north by westerly direction, or probably at the rate of about 7 miles an hour. The storm therefore appears for the first few days to have moved very slowly in a north-westerly direction; it then advanced more rapidly, and the direction of its movement became more northerly, and over the land it advanced in a north-north-westerly direction.

The Port Officers at all the important ports round the Bay were warned on the 22nd instant of the existence of a cyclonic storm in the Bay, the movement of which was uncertain. The Port Officers from False Point down to Masulipatam were warned on the 24th of the movement of the storm and of the approach of the storm towards the west coast of the Bay, when at 8-25 a.m. on the 25th telegrams were issued to the Port Officers at False Points, Chandbali, and Balasor warning them of the further approach of the cyclonic storm stating that it was opposite close up False Point, and that it was moving in a northerly direction, and about the same time orders were issued to the stations in the river Hooghly to hoist warning signals, and the Port authorities of Calcutta were informed.

The cyclone proved to be much more intense than was judged to be the case from the land observations, and near the centre of the storm weather was excessively stormy, winds were exceedingly fierce, the sea was extremely high, and pressure fell very low. With regard to the force of the wind, a velocity of 69 miles an hours was registered at False Point on the evening of the 25th for the period 5-10 to 7-40 p.m. At Saugor Island a velocity of 67 miles an hour from 6 to 7 a.m., and from 8 to 9 a.m. of 25th was registered. It must be remembered, too, that these figures represent only the average velocity of the wind for the time named, and that they did not any way represent the force of the gusts which must have been much larger than above indicated. It is therefore not surprising that the anemometers at Saugor Island and Balasor, were carried away by the wind, while as the wind was so great that the storm signal arrangements were at each stationed damaged and could not be displayed or a portion of the time. The river signals remained hoisted practially for 48 hours until the morning of the 27th. The lowest pressure at any land station recorded was at Balasor at 48-30 a.m., on the 26th where a pressure of about 28 42th inches (corrected to 32 and sea level) was registered. The lowest pressure registered at Saugor Island was only 29, 189 inches at 4-5 a.m. of the 26th, so the storm centre must have been much closer to Balasor than to Saugor Island.

BURMESE EARTH-OIL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, writing from Rangoon, under date April 7, gives a long account of the possibilities of a Burmese petroleum industry:—

THE TWO BURMESE OIL-FIELDS.

There are two distinct oil-fields in Burma, one on the Arakan coast in the neighbourhood of Akyab, and the other in Upper Burma at a place called Yenangyoung. But there are many other places where petroleum oozes out of the soil and where it may exist in quantity. Wells have been made at Thayetmyo, the old frontier town. At Mimbu petroleum is noticed in small quantities in the neighbourhood of the mud volcanoes. Also it as been stated by those who went on the recent expedition to the Yaw country to the west of the Chindwin that petroleum was observed. But the mere fact of signs of the oil being given on the surface of the earth by no means points to any considerable quantity below. In America as at Baku, the most productive wells have not been those sunk where there were external signs of oil. Until a boring has been made, the capacity of the region underground cannot possibly be known. Signs of oil are very widely distributed in nature, but the productive fields are few. In fact it has been the American fields that have supplied the world with oil while all the others have only provided enough for local use. Until the admirable system of producing, refining, and distributing the Baku petroleum was introduced by M. Nobel, not even the Russian product had the slightest effect on the European market. And as no speculator has yet been permitted to work the Yenangyoung oil-field its productiveness remains unknown. When writing of Baku three years ago, I pointed out the great change that had been wrought by the substitution of the American methods of working the wells for those that obtained previously. In Burma the improved methods have only been tried in the Arakan field in British territory; that at Yenangyoung is still worked in the old way. And a very few words only are necessary to indicate how great is the difference between the two methods in their operation and results.

PAST AND PRESENT PRODUCTION.

At the outset of this inquiry we must distinguish between the amount of oil actually produced, and what the well are capable of producing if properly and sufficiently worked. The American oil has long been selling so very cheaply that no competition has been possible; and of course, when it does not pay to raise and refine the oil, the industry will not be prosecuted. Machinery is dear in Burma, and so is skilled labour, and thus there has been little to entice speculators along an utterly unknown path. In Akyab during several years past the wells have been worked and the oil refined, but the result has been disheartening. The companies formed have either been unsuccessful or have merely kept going without making any profit on their labours. At the commencement of the operations about ten years ago, as much as 250 gallons a day was got from one well. Thus encouraged, the work was prosecuted on a larger scale. Four years ago there were 24 wells, ranging from 500ft. to 1,200ft. in depth from one of which for a time 1,000 gallons a day were pumped. The company that was then working raised 234,300 gallons in a year, and refined 65,450 gallons, selling the rest in a crude state. As the price of refined oil was very low there was a loss on the operations and the works, as above said, have almost, if not entirely, been stopped. There can be little doubt that a considerable amount of oil is to be found in the region; but so long as prices are low, and the production costly, little progress can be expected in the Arakan oil industry. The Yenangyoung oil-field, being situated in Upper Burma, suffered from the misrule existing during the independence of that country. King Mendoon Min, the predecessor and reputed father of the ex-King Theebaw. Made the production of earth-oil a royal monopoly, and the production suffered accordingly. There was no scope for the employment of Western methods, and no guarantees for the security of Western capital. Nor would the labours of Englishmen have pleased the King, who is asserted to have removed his capital six miles to a new site that he might not be troubled with hearing the noise of the English steamers. There were 200 royal wells at Yenangyoung, and about as many in private hands. Many of these are not working. At present about 200 are working. They produce about 30 tons per day, or about 7,500 gallons. This would give an average of 37 gallons per day per well. In the 200 referred to are included about 60 situated at Bema, in the neighbourhood of Yenangyoung. Beside those already named there are two or three wells at Thayetmyo; opposite Pagan there is another; and in the Yaw country there are two or three shallow wells, as noticed above. The large proportion of the oil is sent down in barrels or in bulk in native boats to Rangoon. There is one refinery here, which has therefore a monopoly of the whole oil produced in Burma. The natives in the neighbourhood of the wells use a little crude oil, but the quantity bears a small proportion to the total yield. It is manifest that oil which takes weeks or months to come from the wells to the refinery would not pass the standard accepted at Baku, that it must be refined immediately it is raised.

METHOD OF RAISING THE OIL.

The method of raising the oil is as follows:—The wells are usually placed on the top of the hillocks that are so characteristic of the Yenangyoung district. The oil is drawn up in earthenware vessels attached to ropes. The vessel being let down into the oil which has accumulated during the night, the labourer, usually a woman, takes hold of the rope and walks down the path into the valley beneath. When the jar reaches the top it is emptied into another vessel and let down again; the woman now walking up the path till the vessel falls into the oil again and is filled. The oil is very thick as it is raised, and if the temperature of the air is below 80deg. it becomes solid. Everything is of the most crude description, well, windlass, and method of working. The casual visitor going up and down the Irrawaddy might notice a few barrels lying on the sandy bank at the station of Yenangyoung, but would hardly imagine that an important oil-field lay about two miles from the bank; and, as the district is still infested by dacoits, there is little likelihood that any great change will be speedily witnessed. No sooner, however, will the country be really subjugated—for the official subjugation announced in the British Parliament by Sir J. Gorst will produce little effect on the dacoits—than an attempt will be made to work the wells by the improved methods. The company that bought the oil raised by the natives during the time of native rule has just secured the majority of the wells, and they will conduct their operations in the future on the principles of scientific working. If oil really exists in large quantity they will reach it by sinking deep borers. But this is a question of time, and even if the industry is protected from the dacoits it is vain to hurry on the work, more especially as the price of kerosine is so low just now as to forbid the hope of any great profit even from successful working.

PECULIARITY OF BURMESE OIL.

A feature of the oil raised in the Yenangyoung field, and one that has a bearing on the source from which the oil comes, if it can only be rightly interpreted is that it has a much higher temperature then that of the air. The oil as it rises from a well of, say, from 250ft. to 500ft. deep, has a temperature of 90deg., while the temperature of the air may be only 80deg. It is known that after a certain depth is reached, about 60ft. or 70ft., for every further descent in the earth of a similar distance the temperature rises 1deg. Fahrenhe it. So that upon this rule the death from which the oil comes would be about 600°. And if the mean annual temperature be taken the depth would seem to be even greater—according to a calculation made by Dr. Oldham some years ago about 2870ft. But at this poifit theorizing commences. What is the real cause of the high temperature of the oil? Is it due to the fact that it rises from a certain stratum having the temperature given and whose position may be assigned from the law of secular cooling of the earth? Or does it rise from some other local cause, as for example, some chemical action going on? Theis are no reliable data to go on while discussing this matter. There are many hot springs and mud volcanoes in Burma, nojably at Ramree, which is not far distan from the Arakan oil-region. These hot springs and mud volcanoes are usually found in the neighbourhood of oil-fields. At Baku there are such; and quite recently I have read that a new one burst forth there with phenomena of great brilliance, flashing of burning gas, and the throwing up of much mud. Below the Yenangyoung oil-field there may be peculiar conditions of the strata which cause the high temperature of the oil, and which, indeed, may have even been the original cause of the production of the oil. For this very question is still involved in obscurity. When I described the Baku oil-field I gave a *resumé* of the different theories propounded—how one suggestion was that the oil was produced from the destructive distillation of coal; and another that it was formed from the distillation of vegetable remains not yet turned into coal; and another that it was the result of a similar process operating upon the animal remains collected at the bottom of the seas; and, lastly, how a chemist had been bold enough to suggest it was due to the action of water on iron and carbon in same form at a high temperature far down in the earth. Yet none of these theories was established.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The geological formation of the Yenangyoung oil-field is of much interest. Externally the district presents the appearance of a number of little hills deeply scarred by water-courses and cut by ravines. Except during the rains the clothing of vegetation is rather scanty. From the number of natural sections made by the ravines it is not difficult to obtain an idea of the nature of the strata. There is a little surface-clay, and after this comes tertiary sandstone and some shale. The oil is found in the soft sandstone. Below the sandstone there seems to be shale, and from what can be gathered it seems that this shale is saturated with oil. The formation thus presented does not differ very materially from other oil-fields, except the great oil-field in America. In the American field oil is found in the palæozoic rocks, while in Galicia, Baku, Arakan, and Burma the formation is tertiary sandstone. The great difference in age between the one series of rocks and the other is suggestive of the inquiry if the oil was formed in the rocks in which it is found, or was it formed elsewhere, and did it pass into those rocks which presented the most convenient resting place? If it was formed in the rocks in which it is found the admission would have to be made that the formation process was going on in very early ages of the world's history and has continued down to later days and may be going on still.

GOVERNMENT'S INTRESTS IN THE OIL.

Petroleum is so valuable as a fuel that every effort should be put forth by Government to discover what supplies may be procured from existing oil-fields. A distinction must be drawn, however between the *astatki* or residue of the Baku oil and the residue from the Yenangyoung. The former contains only a small quantity of solid paraffin, about 2 or 3 per cent., while the latter contains as much as 14 per cent. The quantity of this substance found in the Yenangyoung oil residue renders it more valuable than the Russian. So much, however, of solid paraffin is made by the Scotch manufacturers by distillation of coal that the total amount got from the Rangoon works is hardly able to compete with it in the market. It is the residue after the extraction of the solid paraffin that is used for fuel. . . . Of course, there are practical difficulties still in the way, that the supply of petroleum is insufficient, and, even if sufficient, there would be a most disastrous disarrangement of system if a vessel were to use coal at one time and oil at another. The first objection is certainly overwhelming until it is rebutted; but the lattar is one of detail, and may be overcome by the same ingenuity which invented the wonderously complicated machine, the modern man-of-war. This may be travelling rather far ahead; but since fuel is most urgently wanted in Burma, and since with the annexation of Upper Burma the oil-field is passed into British hands, and since oil is very valuable fuel, an examination of the resources of the oil-field might well be undertaken or assisted by Government. The necessity of fuel on the north-western frontier of India has led to an examination of likely oil-fields there. A certain quantity of petroleum has been obtained, though not as yet sufficient to become the ordinary fuel. A somewhat similar inquiry may be undertaken with advantage at Yenangyoung and in other places in Upper Burma where petroleum is known to exist, that the extent and value of the newly-acquired oil-field may be ascertained.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO MOROCCO.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London newspaper with the number of the British Mission to Morocco, writing from the Maimomia Palace gives some account of his experiences. He writes under date April 24th:—

In countries where the residence of the Court is far removed from the haunts of civilisation, the journeys of the Ministers to visit the ruling Sovereign assume much more important features than when, as in Europe, a few hours, or at the most a few days, will take one to one's destination. Nor is there any country in the world in which this is better illustrated than in Morocco, for unless the Sultan be residing in one of his palaces at Fez, Mequinez, or Rabat, the long journey to Morocco City has to be undertaken. It is of this journey, as it has been undertaken and successfully accomplished by Mr. Kirby-Green, C.M.G., our Minister to the Court of Morocco, that I intend to give some short description.

Though it had been the intention of the Minister to leave Tangier on Thursday before Good Friday, it was not till the following Saturday that we got off, owing to stress of weather. H. M. S. Curlew had been lying three days in the bay when, on Saturday, 9th April, we embarked, and shortly after midday steamed out of the Straits of Gibraltar. Early next morning we sighted Mazaghan, our port of destination, a seaport town on the west coast of Morocco.

On the jetty the Bascha, or Governor of the town, met the Minister with military honours, a band playing some native air abominably out of time. The sight was a gay one, the whole town turning out to see the show, even the city walls were crowded with gaily-dressed Moors and white-robed women. After tasting of the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Redman, the Vice-Consul and his wife, we left the town for our camp, sent some three weeks before by the Emperor to await us.

Next morning we started, leaving Mazaghan about noon, with our camp and escort. After about three hours' ride we stopped for luncheon, a tent having been sent on for that purpose early in the morning; here we usually rested some time, riding on into our camp in the cool of the afternoon, the tents and baggage having passed us while at lunch; and so our travelling was easy and light work, except for occasional heat and continual dust. On our arrival we had tea. About eight we dined, and dined excellently, Mrs. Kirby-Green's French cook soon falling into the way of cooking in a tent with a charcoal fire. Perhaps the greatest amusement of the day was the Lab-el-baroot, or powder play, the one military manœuvre of the Moorish Cavalry. Twelve, sometimes twenty, of the Moors would form themselves in line, put their horses into a quiet canter till they got opposite us, salute, wave their long barrelled fantastic guns over their heads, change from a canter to a furious gallop, fire at some supposed objects, and then suddenly stop. To see the horses goaded on by the cruel Moorish spur, straining every nerve in the wild race, with their saddles of red, gold, or some lovely Eastern shade of blue or pink, and the riders' long white haiks flying in the wind behind them, was a striking and picturesque sight.

On the last day but one of our march we obtained our first view of the great Atlas Mountains. On reaching the summit, we saw the great mountains and the plain stretched out below us, Morocco half hidden in its groves of palm trees. It was a lovely sight, the green below and the great snow peaks above, the nearer mountains a brilliant blue in the clear bright daylight. What strikes one first about the range is that all the peaks, as far as there are any, appear to have the same altitude, and are for this reason unlike any other mountains I know, except perhaps a few of the Norwegian fields. While at lunch Kaid Maclean and Captain Maclean, his brother, rode out to meet us. They are Scotchmen, but are both in the service of the Emperor of Morocco, and Kaid Maclean has lived some twelve years in the country, and has been into parts where no other Christian has ever penetrated. They took lunch with us, and escorted us as far as El Kantara, where our camp awaited us, a few miles outside the city walls. The place was charming, close to a bridge over the River Tensift, that drains the whole Morocco plain, and surrounded by lovely date palms. The next day, we made our public entry into the city. At eight o'clock punctually we left the camp and continued our route through the palm groves. After riding about two hundred yards we found the road lined with soldiers, and so it continued till we reached the gate of the city, some two hours later. In spite of the heat and dust one could not but enjoy the sight, the soldier-lined streets, every available space occupied by gazing men, women, and children, while our escort swelled larger and larger as the soldiers fell in behind us, as we marched along. In all there were some fifteen thousand soldiers out, and nearly all armed with Martini-Henry rifles. On entering the city by a decidedly poor gateway, we found ourselves in a narrow street, the walls on either side being of rubbish and mud. The heat here was insufferable, and the dust even more so. The houses give one the appearance of being meagre, poor places, though I believe in many cases the interiors belie the exteriors. The crowd of soldiers with fixed bayonets in the scarlet coats and blue baggy trousers, the richly-trapped horses, all formed a striking sight, and one never to be forgotten; but if we enjoyed the ride in the heat, how much more aid we enjoy the delicious cool, as when on entering a gate we found ourselves in the gardens of the Maimomia Palace, the residence given us by the Sultan during our sojourn in the city, situated in the midst of long avenues of oranges, lemons, pomegranates and olives.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	6
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	6
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

THE market rate of discount in London on 3 Months' Sight Bills, according to Reuter, has declined from 1 to ¾ per cent, but this can scarcely be expected to produce any effect on the markets, either for securities or produce, as any incentive to trade from cheap money would be practically the same at either rate. In Paris, French Rentes remain unchanged at 109, but in London Consols yesterday had lost the previous day's recovery of ⅛. Bar Silver was 1-16d. per oz. higher at 44d., and Rupee Paper was ⅛ higher in 4, and 1-16 in 4½ per cent. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ dearer at 103¾.

In the Mincing Lane markets Copper was 2s. per cwt higher at 1s. 7d. Seeds yesterday were all unchanged. Wheat was also unmoved an advance of 2d. to 7s. 3d. per cental for No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool being accounted for by the quotation having been altered to New Crop.

Cotton in Liverpool continues to exhibit a steadily hardening tendency. The movement upwards is slow as might be expected from the large ready stock in Liverpool, and the quiescent condition of affairs in Manchester, but it is none the less decided. The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales including 1,000 Surats at unchanged prices all round, but to-day's market was firmer, the business being large for a Saturday, 10,000 bales including 2,000 Surats. Americans on the spot were 1-16d. higher at 5 15-16d., and arrivals were higher by 1-16d. for June-July, 3-64d. for July-August and August-September, and 1-64d. for later. Fine Dhollera with the fully good clause June shipment is reported to have changed hands at 4¾d., delivered terms by no means a high figure, when the quality of what is being offered here as Fine is taken into accounts. In New York yesterday the only charge of any kind was an advance of one point in August Futures, and there is no alteration to-day.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position, the most noticeable feature in connection with which is the rapidity with which the figures of supply are contracting when compared with last year. Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays the movements are smaller than they otherwise would have been, but the Liverpool stock, having decreased by 9,000 bales is now only 270,000 bales ahead of the same date last year, while the total supply for all Europe has diminished by 90,000 bales, and is 45,000 bales less than twelve months ago. This contraction of stocks is of course only what must be anticipated at this time of the year, but should we have an early cessation of shipment, from this side swing to the setting in of the monsoon, there is likely to be a very limited supply of Cotton available all round towards the end of autumn, and unless something at present unforeseen intervenes to check consumption ,Spinners, in India as elsewhere, will do well to keep their requirements covered in advance.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	7,000	23,000	4,000
" exports to U. K.	7,000	20,000	15,000
" " Continent	Nil.	12,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,181,000	5,271,000	4,679,000
" exports to U. K. " "	2,537,000	2,720,000	2,291,000
" " Cont. " "	1,664,000	1,657,000	1,363,000
" Stock in the Ports	314,000	503,000	427,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	2,321,000	2,355,360	2,249,080
" Surats	616,000	517,760	450,350

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	921,000	634,133	976,310
" London	39,000	15,000	25,000
American Afloat	20,000	120,000	37,000
East Indian "	159,000	129,000	88,000
	1,133,000	918,130	1,127,510
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼	5¼d.	5 15-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4¼d.	3¾ L.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1¼d.	1½d.	1¼d.

Exporters here are now doing very little more than completing such shipments as they have contracted to make before the monsoon, and to-day's market has accordingly been very quiet without change in prices. The purchases reported are mostly by the mills, and comprise 300 bales Khamgaum at Rs. 202 to Rs. 203 ; 100 bales Digrus at Rs. 201 ; 500 bales Julgaum at Rs. 181 to Rs. 182 ; 400 bales Veraval at Rs. 160 to Rs. 170 ; 300 bales Joria at Rs. 172 to Rs. 182, and 300 bales Dhollera at Rs. 184 to Rs. 190 per candy. The official quotations are :—

	Fine	F.G. Good.	F.G.F. Dely.	
Bengals	160	146 141	135	June 20
Karanja	...	.. 204	196	
Akola	...	... 200	192	
Sheagaum	...	... 200	192	all nom
Khamgaum	...	... 201	193	
Julgaum	...	192 187	180	
Khandesh (generally)	...	... 187	180	
Bhownugger	nl. 221	204 195	186	June 20
Dhollera) up c.				
Wudhwan) pressed	221	204 195	186	do.
Do. B'bay pressed	218	200 190	177	do.
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	... 204	...	do.
Westerns	...	... 190-1	...	do.

WHEAT is dull and weak with more willingness on the part of dealers to sell, especially near deliveries. Practically prices are ¼ anna lower, although previous quotations are maintained.

SEEDS are firm, but not dearer, and there has been less doing to-day in both Linseed and Rapeseed than was the case yesterday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	7,904 bales.
Wheat	85,293 cwts.
Linseed	10,000 "
Rapeseed	7,627 "
Gingelly	1,120 "

FREIGHTS although pretty steady are quiet. No charters are reported and the engagements, we hear of, are at previous rates, say £1-3-9 for the first half of this month. For anything later shippers do not seem anxious to secure tonnage.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the continued advance in the value of Silver at Home, and the fact of 2½ lakhs of Council Transfers having been taken up on Madras at 1s. 4 29-32d., we do not call the market here to-day more than steady. One reason for this is that Calcutta has come unchanged, and the Banks have been if anything more willing buyers. Ready Credits have been negotiated to some extent at 1s. 5d., although at the close there was only one Bank continuing to name the rate. Forward there is no change. We quote.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d. "
Do. 3 Months' sight	1s. 4½d. "
Credits 2 Months' sight	1s. 5 to 1s 3-32d. "
Francs 2 Months' sight	1·79½ to ½

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quieter rather at Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours, and Rs. 102¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES generally speaking are very steady. In Spinning Mill, Manockjee Petit and Oriental are Rs. 5, Queen Rs. 10 higher, Indian Press shares have dropped to Rs. 110, Bombay-Burma Trading have receded to Rs. 2,700.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do	760
Bank of Madras	15,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	153
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	11,000	100	all	17½ do	652
National Bank of India	37,32	$127		5 per	105xd.
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	98	8,88	1,000	Rs. 100	1,725

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	100	..	..	£116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 4 per cent.	..	100	..	..	4161

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 75	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.	170 / 130
Badham, Pitlo & Co. Ld	4,00	100	100	6 p.c.	155
Bapty Co. Ld.	1)	200	165	nil	85
Barton & Co., Ld.	90	99	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New Issue	50		31	102-3p.c.	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		99)	100	2-3p	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mills	500	99)	500	11 p.c	475
Bombay Saw Mills	500	1,00)	1,000	15 p.c.	280
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,50)	1,500	7 p.c.	2700
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	670
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	3½	10 ½
Cama Bazaar	1,5)	100	15)	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	50)	50)	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	10)	10)	Rs. 10	70
Joyce & Co., Ld.	500	1 0	10	...	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	10)	1)	Rs. 15	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gem Mining Co., Limite	42,00	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Karwar Lighterage Co., Ld.	50)	255	250	..	257
Kemp & Co., Ld.	1,00)	20)	17)	Rs. 25	331
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00)	10)	100	15 p.c.	16-2
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	12 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50	10)	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	5	Rs. 5	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	2	2)	8 p. c	22xd
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	1,)	10	Re. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	5,00	00)	1,00	Rs. 15	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,00)	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	2	..	7½
Thacker & Co., Ld	2,00	60)	50	..	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,50	10)	10	Rs. 15	185
Western India Fire Mills	03)	125	10)	nil.	65
M. M. Mody & Co	90)	0)	200	11 p.c.	175

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,80	1,00)	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	200	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	9,315	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,01)	1,00	Rs. 30	535
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	502	all	Rs. 27	570 xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	900	500	50	Rs. 30	355
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	835
Bur Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	...	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,00)	50)	50	Rs. 25	800
New Issue	3,00	125	..	Rs. 12	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,00)	70)	70	Rs. 17½	665
Connaught Mills	84)	50)	50	Rs. 2½	585
Coorla Mills	1,20)	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Shares	80)	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,00)	1,00	1,00	Rs. 100	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50)	50	50	Rs. 2	660
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25)	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills	2,00)	50)	50)		157
Hindustan Mills	1,03)	1,00	1,00	833	760
Hingue, hat shi Kalidas	70)	5)	all	37½ p.s.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	75)	1,00	50	Rs. 30	700
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	100	Rs. 25	470
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	564	1,00	50	Rs. 8	1 320
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 2	365
Jafer Ali Sons & Co.	1,34	5	5	,,11-5	40
Jawraj Shallop	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 5	1035
Khandesh	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	875
Khatao Mank ujee & Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,00	1,000	1,0	Rs. 3	760
Leopold S., B sachin,	3,500	1,00	1	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	500	1 00	1,0	Rs. 12	2,600
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	525
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1185
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2	Rs. 8	1755
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 70	1,380
Mahaleshwar Mills, Gulbarga	2,40)	00)	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	5,4	1,0	1,00	..	125
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	,00	1,00	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,00	1,00	..	201
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	785
Oriental	5,725	62	62	Rs. 25	510
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	25	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	0)	500	50		72
Queen Spinning	80	1,00	1,00	Rs. 8)	835
Ripon	64)	1,000	1,00	Rs. 5)	780
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	00		1,500
Samoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,71	50	50	Rs.	351
Sholapore Mills	67	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,120xd
Soonderdas	65	1,0	1,0		625
Southern India	1,50	50	5	Rs. 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	25	2		230
Victoria Mills	60	1,00	1,0	Rs. 20	450
Western India S. & M Company	1,20	1,00	1,0	Rs. 0	610
Laxmidas Khimji & W. Co.			1,00	Rs. 40	775

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque R Morrow, 1,156 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain J H O'Brien, in ballast, for Tuticorin.

THE steamer Abcona, consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers, sailed yesterday under Captain G B Corner for Port Said.

THE steamer Knight St Patrick, 1,199 tons, Captain R H James, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from Aden (May 28) in ballast.

THE steamer Khandalla, 1,318, tons, Captain R Dougherty, arrived in Bombay on the 3rd instant, with a general cargo from Calcutta (May 9).

THE steamer Tockwith, 1,443 tons, sailed from Bombay on the 4th instant, under Captain J Nurton, for Havre. She is laden with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain S Bear, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr. H Hastings, as a passenger on board.

THE steamer Lisnacrieve, 1,830 tons, Captain J Williams, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo. Her agents in Bombay are Messrs J Mackintosh & Co.

THE steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W E Breeze, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda, laden with a general cargo and with 1,118 pilgrims on deck.

THE steamer Lamport, 1,572 tons, Captain J Cotter, and consigned to James Mackintosh & Co, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last for Palermo and Marseilles laden with a miscellaneous cargo and Lt P E Dunn, a passenger on board.

THE P & O Co's steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons, arrived in Bombay, the day before yesterday, under Captain C F Preston, laden with a general cargo and with 413 deck passengers on board, 381 of whom are pilgrims, from China (May 14).

THE Anchor Line steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain W Russell, sailed on Saturday last, for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers on board :—Major Fleetwood, Mr and Mrs Hilpurn, Dr and Mrs Frias, Messrs Alvares, Schuttr, Costa, Vas, Fernandez and Semoes.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, Captain J B Macfadyen, cleared on Saturday last, to sail on the arrival of the overland mail steamer in Bombay, which is expected to-day, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi. The following is the list of passengers :—Mr Geo Watson, Lt L Jacob and one servant, Mr Harry Keyzer and Assistant apothecary V E Nazareth, for Karachi ; Mr Haji Samsoodin,—for Linga ; and 64 on deck for P. Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australia	2101	Briscoe	A	P. & O. Co.
" Zambesi	...	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
" Assam	1579	W. A. Wheler	D	P. & O. Co.
" Europa	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Etolia	2055	W. Gill	F	K. Nixon & Co.
" C. of Venice	2200	H. Y. Moffat	L	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Eden Hall	2333	Macdougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Dunbar	1172	T. Wizzel	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Gordonier	..	G. Cook	Ibis	McCulloch & Co.
" M. Tower	...	S. Tiddy	..	Beyts Craig & Co.
" Bissagno	..	S. Aufonso	..	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
4	Khandalla (s)	Dougherty	Calcutta, May 9.
	Kt. St. Patrick (s)	James	Aden, May 28.
	Zambesi (s)	Preston	Chios, May 14.
	St. Regulus (s)	Henry	Cardiff, May 8.
	Bhundara (s)	Foster	Calcutta, May 8.
5	Preston (s)	Cronin	Aden, May 28.
	Korby Hall (s)	Pearse	Liverpool, May 7.
	Cango (s)	Green	Penarth, May 5.
	Commilla (s)	McShanon	Karachi, Jan. 2.
	Goyino (s)	Brotherton	London.
	Bissagno (s)	Pizarello	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
4	Lamport (s)	Cotter	Palermo and Marseilles.
	Tockwith (s)	Nurton	Havre.
	St. Albans (s)	Millard	Havre.
	Kerbella (s)	Stewart	London.
	Lisnacrieve (s)	Williams	Marseilles.
	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool.
5	Clan Graham (s)	Bear	Liverpool.
	Abeona (s)	Corner	Port Said.
	R. Morrow	O'Brien	Tuticorin.
	Sooumtra (s)	Breeze	Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda.

The steamer Satara, Macfadyen, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels were entered outwards on Saturday last :—

Steamer Simoon, for Genoa and Toure-del Anunziata.
" Aldbeg for Port Said.
" Bisagno for China and Japan.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
31	Brankelow s	Newport	Newport, Apl. 15.
	Shahzada s	Bud i	Moulmein, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.—Steamer Chindwara. Ship: Australia, Star of France and Saint Margaret.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May		
1	Clan Macgregor s	Calcutta.
2	Camorta s	Singapore.
	Goolpara s	Rangoon.
3	D. of Buccleuch s	Middlesbro.
	Africa s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
1	Patna s	Calcutta.
2	Asia s	Rangoon.
	Camorta s	Singapore.
3	Celtic Chief	London.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase with out seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND, "AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 113-42—Letters to Eminent Indians—Sadyk Dost.
79-20—Academy Notes 1887—Edtd. by H. Blackburn.
157-20—Elementary Practical Physics—B. Stewart and W. W. H. Gee.
203-15—Court Life in Egypt—A. J. Butler.
207-40—Pioneering in New Guinea—Jas. Chalmers.
B. 109-11—Aulnay Tower—B W. Howard.
19-27—The evil Genius—W. Collins,
54-28—Under two flags—Ouida.
38-23—7 to 12—Anna K. Green.
9-26—Birds of Prey—Miss Braddon.
9-27—Fenton's Quest— do.
9-28—Milly Darrell— do.
C. 65-35—Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CROUCH—May 26, at Balasore, Orissa, the wife of Charles Phillip Crouch, Dist Supdt of Police, of a daughter.
DUNLOP—May 19, at Tripatore, the wife of Apothecary W J Dunlop, of a son.
HOYLE—May 31, at Fatehgarh, the wife of H Herbert Hoyle, of a son (still-born).
LESLIE—May 30, at Ahmednagar, Deccan, the wife of Captain J H Leslie, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
L'ESACK—May 28, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain Lossck, late 93rd Highlanders, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARBER—May 29, at Mainpuri, of fever, Captain Robert Hawksley Barber, late 9th Regiment N I, aged 41 years.
JOHNSON—May 20, at Mandla, Central Provinces, Kenneth Ronald, the beloved son of William Johnson, L R C S and L R C P, Ed Medical Missionary, Church Missionary Society, aged 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887.

THE Lahore paper, having a dull season to pass through, has renewed the familiar contention that the Province of Sind should be taken from the Bombay Presidency, and made over to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The revival of the controversy at a time when up-country dwellers in the plains are careful to avoid serious effort and serious thought will scarcely make a deep impression upon public opinion. It should have come a little earlier in the year or a little later ; as it is the public will be tempted to look upon the intervention as one of the diversions of the dull season which need not be taken too seriously. The writer, who promises to tell us more later on, contents himself in the first instance with a recital of the list of high authorities who have favoured the transfer of Sind to the Punjab. His citations are numerous and weighty. Sir Henry Durand in 1867, Sir Charles Aitchison, when Foreign Secretary in 1876, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir William Muir, are on his side. Lord Salisbury and the Governments of Lord Northbrook and Lord Lytton have also officially expressed themselves as favourable to the change. If indeed we were to accept the statement of the case which is here put forward we should conclude that argument and authority were all on one side, and that the present arrangement is absolutely indefensible. As a matter of fact there is no need to accept this statement of the case or the inferences which are derived from it. The curious part of the matter is that the apologists for transfer, who rest their argument so largely upon what they pretend is a unanimous expression of authority in their favour, fail to see how serious a doubt is cast upon their pleas by the fact that statesmen and Governments have never yet given effect to the sentiments which are imputed to them on this subject. Sir Charles Aitchison eleven years ago pronounced for the "absolute necessity for unity of control in the affairs of the Punjab and Sind." Sir Charles Aitchison has since been Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. He must have had practical experience of whatever inconvenience the present grouping of provinces imposes upon the Punjab. And yet we have heard of no effort that he has made to satisfy the "absolute necessity" which seems to have impressed itself upon his consciousness in 1876. We may contemplate in the same light the significant failure of the Government of India to give a practical application to the theories which they have put on record on this subject. The Lahore paper reminds us that Lord Northbrook's Government and Lord Lytton's minuted strongly in favour of the detachment of Sind from the Bombay Presidency, that Lord Salisbury had accepted a project drawn up for the purpose in 1877, and that so far had preparation gone for giving effect to it that on the day on which the news of the Cavagnari massacre reached the Government of India the proof of the proclamation which was to announce the annexation of Sind to the Punjab was lying for correction on the Foreign Secretary's table, in readiness for publication in the *Gazette of India* next day. It never appeared, however, and nearly ten years later an unprinted proclamation and a formidable array of authorities are all that the advocates of annexation have to show.

No one questions the weight of the testimony in favour of the change proposed. But the wonder is that any one should put forward such apparently good evidence without suspecting how seriously its value is reduced by the absence from the record of any attempt to give effect to it. If the case is as strong as we are told it is, if commercial men and politicals, civilians and military men, Viceroys and Secretaries of State, are so persuaded that Sind must go to the Punjab, what perverse fate has stood between them and the working out of their plans ? The writer in the Lahore paper can suspect only one possible explanation. It must have been Lord Ripon who did the mischief. Lord Lytton and Lord Salisbury had favoured the redistribution of territory between Bombay and the Punjab, and therefore—Lord Ripon being a wicked man who systematically thwarted schemes endorsed by the Tories—he shelved this beneficent project. And this is the only explanation that is given of the neglect by Government to carry out a scheme upon which ten years ago their minds were set. It seems not to have occurred to the Lahore writer that every year that has been allowed to pass leaving this project unaccomplished and unattempted reduces the value of the argument from authority—the only argument which he has yet put forward in its defence. Government do not, from mere dilatoriness, allow ten years to pass without doing something towards the execution of purposes to which they are committed by their own declarations, by the orders of the Secretary of State, and by proclamations which have gone so far towards publication as to have lain in proof on the Foreign Secretary's desk. We are not called on for an explanation of this sudden and persevering abandonment of the intentions of 1877. This must come from those who rest their case for the severance of Sind from the Bombay Presidency upon the declarations in favour of the step that were in existence at the time, and whose business it surely is, when they ask us to accept these declarations as conclusive, to explain why nothing has come of them. No allowance is made for the possibility that an increasing consideration may have been given to the fact that the weight of argument and authority is not entirely on one side in this matter. Sir Bartle Frere may have spoken in favour of severance, but the writer leaves us to depend upon our memories for the at least equally conclusive case which Sir Richard Temple subsequently drew up from the other point of view. Sir Richard Temple knew what he was writing about when he discussed the relative fitness of the Bombay and the Punjab Governments for taking charge of Sind, and his old Punjab experiences were not likely to prejudice him against the latter Government. The condition of the border districts in Sind and in the Punjab respectively had much to do with his preference for the existing distribution of territory, the Punjab Government not being at that time, as they are not even now, conspicuously successful in that part of their administration. With such an opinion within reach as that of Sir Richard Temple it seems strange that the only representation of the Bombay view of the case which is presented to us from Lahore should be that which Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government made when, in complaining of the interference of the Government of India in Sind affairs, the Government of Bombay said that if the Government of India were not prepared to accept Bombay officers as their agents for the management of border affairs it would be right for them to transfer, either to themselves or to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the entire administration of Sind. There is no lack of ingenuity in thus turning to account a vindication by the Bombay Government of their rights over Sind for the purpose of proving that those rights should be abrogated. But we fail to see the ingenuousness of it.

It may be well to point out that no movement for the annexation of Sind to the Punjab which comes from the Punjab itself will carry much weight, and for that reason we must not take too seriously the pleadings of Lahore upon this subject. With due allowance for Imperial considerations, the determining voice must be that of Sind itself, and Sind, truth to say, does not seem so gravely discontented with the situation as to warrant a disturbance of arrangements which have on the whole worked well. It is of no small importance to a province like Sind, which is perhaps too often spoken of as a backward province, to be administratively associated with the most vigorous and progressive of all the Indian Governments. Incorporation with the Punjab would entail a distinct lowering of the status of the Province, and it might seriously weaken the guarantees for an adequate representation of local interests at the seat of Government. If the Sindhis set no great stress on being under a Government directly in communication with the Secretary of State, they will not undervalue the advantage of being represented as they now are on a Legislative Council whose functions are quite large enough to enable it to watch over the interests of the Province. The formation of a Harbour Trust at Kurrachee, the full discussion of the Bill in Committee and in Council, and the careful attention that was paid to local opinion as expressed by the Sindhi Member of Council, illustrate one of the advantages which Sind derives from its connection with Bombay, advantages which it would lose on the day that it passed under a Government tempered with no provision for the representation of local and non-official interests, and wanting in the authority and initiating power which belong to the more fully constituted Governments of the Presidencies. As to the superior capacity of the Bombay Government for the administration of a province inteut upon its commercial development there can be no question. The traditions of the Presidency are commercial ; its strength has been from the first the strength of a Government that knows how to make the most of its position on the coast ; it has an experience and administrative appliances which a province seeking for prosperity through its position on the seaboard cannot do without. Lahore knows nothing of these things, and Kurrachee is not likely to be under any real delusion as to the advantage that it is likely to get if its interests are ever placed in the keeping of an administration, located a thousand miles inland, and to whom the problems of commercial and maritime policy which come daily before the Government of Bombay are strange and unfamiliar. These are local considerations of no slight interest, and many more might be added to them. As to the Imperial considerations which are involved, and which have more to do with the formal and practical unity of frontier administration, these have certainly not been forgotten and the fact that we have passed though a decade in which frontier interests have pressed themselves upon us with increasing urgency, and that Sind still remains part of the Bombay Presidency, is discouraging to those who think the declarations of 1876 expressed the final conclusions of the Government of India on this subject.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL's speech at Wolverhampton will be sadly discouraging to people who, not having yet given him up, are trying to find the evidences of continuity in his declarations. To come down upon the Government with the allegation that the country is wholly unprepared for war is a fine *volte face* after his resignation of office last December on no other ostensible ground than that they wanted to spend too much on the national defences. And yet at Paddington, after his return from Algeria, he spoke on every point in loyal allegiance to the Government, making it appear that, humbly accepting the fact that they could get on without him, he was anxious once more to get on good terms with them. The impression then made was not weakened by his attitude in the discussion on Mr. Goschen's Budget. Mr. Goschen was a physician called in to replace him, and his prescriptions were sure to be wrong—in Lord Randolph eyes at least. We are very much afraid that no better explanation can be offered for this singular speech than that Lord Salisbury has been longer in asking him to return to the Cabinet than he had counted upon. The speech has been prompted, we suspect, rather by a desire to put himself in evidence, and to have a cry which may be taking amongst the Tory Democracy, than by any special determination to benefit the defences of the Empire, the votes for which only six months ago he was obstinately endeavouring to cut down. Moreover, it was Lord Randolph Churchill who—imitating Mr. Disraeli's reliance upon "the sublime instincts of an ancient people"—told the House of Commons soon after its assembling that the historic memories of the nation were of more avail than big armaments. These big armaments he opposed last year on the express ground that there was nothing in the outlook abroad that warranted them. His general allegations of unpreparedness for war are flagrantly inconsistent, therefore, with his recent acts and words, and neither the Government nor the nation can thank him for them. There is, however, room for the play of patriotism in the other part of his indictment. Apparently when he spoke of the indifferent weapon with which the press are armed, and of flagrant errors in the War Office and the Admiralty he had in his hand the recent report of the Royal Commission on army contracts, which if it does not reveal corruption, is believed to reveal an incompetence almost as detrimental to public interests as corruption itself would be. Lord Randolph Churchill some years ago spoke of turning a Royal Commission loose into the Departments, of the scandals that it would reveal, and the savings it would effect. This is not a bad cry, and some service may be done if the constituencies can be thoroughly interested in it. But it need not have been associated with wholesale allegations of an unpreparedness for war which may weaken us abroad, and we suspect that even the Tory Democracy will be alive to that aspect of Lord Randolph's pleading.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Lord Randolph Churchill delivered a speech at Wolverhampton yesterday in which he said that, notwithstanding the enormous outlay on the armaments of the country, England was wholly unprepared for war.

The arms of her forces were bad, transport was inadequate, and none of her fortresses, not even Malta, were properly supplied with arms and provisions.

His Lordship then re-capitulated a series of flagrant errors and abuses on the part of the War Office, and Admiralty, and appealed to the Democratic Party to insist on radical reforms in these departments.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

A force of three hundred soldiers and police is employed protecting the Sheriff in carrying out the evictions of tenants at Bodyke. A stubborn resistance is being offered to the enforcement of the law.

Mr. Michael Davit has declared that never again would he deprecate violence.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, JUNE 3.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that the relations between Russia and Germany are now more cordial, and that a meeting between the Czar and the Emperors William and Francis Joseph will possibly take place soon.

THE MASSOWAH EXPEDITION.

ROME, JUNE 3.

The Italian Chamber has granted a special credit of seven million lire for defraying the cost of the Italian forces in Africa. Signor Crispi said the Government desired to strengthen the Italian position at Massowah, but did not dream of a war with Abyssinia.

THE CONVERSION OF INDIAN FOUR PER CENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The amount of 4 per cent. Indian Loan offered for conversion amounts to forty-eight million sterling.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 3.

Sir West Ridgeway has left for London to consult with his Government.

MR. GLADSTONE IN WALES.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Forty thousand Welsh Liberals passed in procession before Mr. Gladstone at Singleton Abbey yesterday. Mr. Gladstone delivered two long speeches, in the course of which he restated his position regarding the Irish Question.

He was ready, he said, to modify his views on the Land Purchase Scheme; the exclusion of Irish Members from the British Parliament was an open question, subsidiary to the great international question which involves the cohesion of the Empire and the happiness of the people.

THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 4.

The Reichsrath (? Council of State) has sanctioned a credit for the speedy extension of the Trans-Caspian Railway to Samarcand *via* Bokhara.

The powers given to General Annenkoff have been materially enlarged.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 4.

Deputations of the Christian and Mussulman inhabitants of Crete have arrived here to urge their grievances personally before the Sultan.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

LETTER FROM THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The Viceroy addressed a letter to the Sheriff expressing the deep grief with which he has heard of the calamity caused by the loss of the Sir John Lawrence and the Retriever and other distressing consequences of the cyclone. He desires to convey his personal feelings of sympathy, as well as those of the Government of India, to the friends of those who perished.

The Sheriff, in publishing the letter, invites a subscription fund to relieve the necessities of those suddenly unprovided for.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

A Resolution states that the Finance Committee appointed to inquire into public expenditure has submitted a report. The report of the Finance Commissioner, who was nominated to bring to a conclusion certain enquiries; has also been submitted. The recommendations contained in these reports are now under the consideration of Government, and they will continue for a considerable time to occupy attention. The researches of the Committee have already resulted in an increase of over 50 lakhs on the revision of the Provincial contracts. This result has been attained entirely by the judgment and the industry of members of the Committee, who were deputed to work out a basis of new Provincial contracts with the assistance of local members nominated by the Provincial Government. The notes recorded by Sir Charles Elliott and his colleagues will prove of the greatest assistance to the local Governments during the ensuing five years, and at the next revision of the contracts will furnish an invaluable standard of comparison. They have thrown light upon the administration of Provincial Finance which it has never received before, and have placed it in the power of the Provincial Government, to introduce extensive economies into their administration without prejudice to its efficiency. This result alone would entitle the Finance Committee to the best thanks of Government. It is not possible at present to say what may be the result of the decisions taken on the other matters submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in connection with its own expenditure. Questions of policy are necessarily in many cases involved, which may override considerations of economy. But in all Departments with which they have dealt the Commission have examined the details of the Administration in a manner which so far as the considerations are referred to do not intervene, and will to enable Government to deal with their recommendations without difficulty or delay. The objects Government had in view have been entirely fulfilled. The reports must for a time remain of a confidential nature. But at a later stage when views of the Secretary of State have been obtained his Excellency will consider what steps should be taken towards publication.

GOVT. AND THE FEROZEPORE BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

A Resolution in the *Gazette of India* states that the Governor-General in Council having authorized the opening for public traffic on the 30th April, of a permanent railway bridge across the river Sutlej, at Ferozepore, which establishes through railway communication between the North-Western and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, desires to record his great satisfaction at the able and expeditious manner in which this important engineering work has been brought to completion. The total length over all is 4,250 feet, comprising 27 spans of 150 feet girders, supported on piers, with well foundations sunk to an average depth of 80 feet below the bed of the river. The height of rails above low water level is 26 feet. The girders are partly of steel and partly of iron. The railway track is on the lower boom of the girders, and an overhead roadway is provided for cart traffic. A special feature in connection with this bridge is the extensive system of river training works that had been constructed as part of the undertaking. These have been formed on both banks of the river over a distance of nearly 3 miles up-stream from the bridge and consist of earthen bunds and spurs, protected by heavy pitching. By these works the course of the river is controlled and a flood-channel is gradually confined, till at the bridge-site it is limited to the width between the abutments.

The rapid construction of this important bridge which was completed within eighteen months of the date of commencement of the operations reflects the greatest credit on the officers concerned, and his Excellency has much pleasure in recording his special thanks to Mr. R. T. Mallet for the talent displayed by him in the preparation of the design for the bridge, and for his labours in the preliminary construction operationss as also to Mr. W. R. Bell, under whose able and energetic supervision already more than one important work in the erection of bridges has been brought to a successful completion.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The services of Mr. W. W. Daly, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Upper Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Sir Comer Petheram succeeds Sir W. Hunter as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thuillier, Officiating Surveyor-General of India, is confirmed in his appointment, *vice* Colonel De Prée, deceased.

Mr. W. King, Director of the Geological Survey of India, is granted three months' leave. Mr. R. Pruce Foote officiates as Director.

The services of Mr. Duthie, Superintendent of the Saharunpur Botanical Gardens, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy officiates as Residency Surgeon, Turkish Arabia, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Bowman.

Surgeon Gimlette, Residency Surgeon, Nepal, is granted six months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Magrath officiates as Civil and Sessions Judge, Bangalore, during the absence of Colonel Hill on furlough.

Mr. E. Hewetson officiates as District Magistrate *vice* Mr. Magrath.

Colonel A. Conolly and Lieutenant C. Davidson is granted one year's leave each.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 5.

Mr. Lee-Warner received charge on Saturday of the office of Collector and District Magistrate from Mr. East, who left for Bombay the same evening.

General Carnegy, Provincial Commander-in-Chief, arrives here to-morrow morning from Mahableshwar.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

It has been raining again to-day, and it appears almost like the commencement of the monsoon.

THE MONSOON AT CALICUT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, JUNE 4.

The monsoon burst here on Friday night. There was heavy rain but no wind.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 3.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

JUNE 5.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Berenice from Bombay, reached here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Pandora left for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with hardening tendency. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅛
4½ per cent. „	72 3-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	109
Bar Silver	44

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	37,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats.....	5,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton ...	36,000	„
„ „ „ Surats ...	28,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	224,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	117,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London...	30,000	„

Mr. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I., Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, has been granted by Government a further extension of service for six months, and he will retire on pension at the close of the current year. Meanwhile he has been allowed five weeks' privilege leave of absence from to-morrow.

It is considered to be improbable that any radical change will be made in the Calcutta High Court in opposition to the views of the Court; but a revision of the strength of the Bench is likely to be the outcome of the interchange of views between the Court and Government.

The question of the route to be taken by the railway across the Khwaja-Amran range will probably be settled very shortly, as though the final survey reports have not yet been received, the Government is now in possession of sufficient material to arrive at a conclusion.

Major MARTELLI, Political Agent at Bhurtpore and Kerowlie, is now on a short visit to Simla, having reference to matters connected with the Dholpore State, the embarrasments of which are unfortunately notorious. Action will probably be taken to ensure some decided improvement at an early date.

The services of Mr. Daly, Officiating Inspector-General of Police in Upper Burma, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, consequent on Colonel Stedman's appointment. It is probable that the whole military police in Upper and Lower Burma will come under the charge of Colonel Stedman, who will receive Brigade rank.

The Viceroy some months ago sent an elephant, with a handsome silver howdah and trappings, to Persia, as a personal gift to the Shah. The elephant was landed at Bushire, on April 16, and should reach Teheran by the middle of the present month.

The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the fourth quarter of 1886-87 was 2,606,814 maunds, and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs.48,91,893. These figures show a substantial increase both as regards the quantity of salt and the amount of duty over those of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years.

The master gunner of the British Army, whose name has been so prominently associated with the Woolwich scandals, is Master Gunner Chapman, of the 8th Battery, Royal Artillery, at present stationed at Colombo. He was brought up on parade on the 10th ultimo, and had his lace, buttons and decorations struck off, after which he was formerly turned out of the Army. His offence was that, while serving in the Ordnance Committee's office at Woolwich, six years ago, he copied some designs at the request of a former official.

The Municipal Commissioners of Lucknow have lately discussed the question which is soon to form the subject of legislation in the Viceregal Council, *viz.*, a close time for game. At Lucknow it was proposed to introduce a bye law, declaring that it should be unlawful to have in possession between the 16th of March and the 1st of October for food or sale, and not for the purposes of amusement, either partridges, hares, or peafowl. Some opposition was offered to the bye-law by two members, who stated that they had satisfied themselves that native opinion was opposed to such a law, and therefore it should not be passed. Their amendment was lost by a large majority, and the bye-law carried, but it will have to be confirmed by the local Government.

The following arrangements in the Postal Department will be shortly carried out. Mr. Hynes to be Deputy Postmaster-General in Burma, and Mr. Ham, Assistant Director-General. Mr. Short to be Deputy Postmaster-General in Central India, and Mr. Barton Groves to the same appointment in Eastern Bengal.

Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Quinton leave Simla for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies early in July. They will be joined by the native members of the Commission in each Presidency respectively, and by the local heads of each department as it comes under investigation. The month will be consumed in this work, and it will then be necessary to edit, print and digest all the evidence collected for the Commission. The Sub-Committee have at Simla still to deal with the Survey Department, inquiry into which has been delayed, as several of the officers to be examined have not yet arrived at head-quarters.

Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., says a contemporary, is now at Simla completing his work on the Economic Products of India. The first volume was published some time ago, but no more volumes will be issued until the entire work is completed. There will be altogether twelve or thirteen of them and it is probable that they will all be ready for publication in three years. Dr. Watt's duties are at present in connection with the Revenue and Agriculture Department, but it is intended shortly to define has appointment as that of Scientific Adviser to Government and to make it a permanent addition to the Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat.

As already stated, Mr. Quinton will probably ask leave to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council on the 8th instant to establish a University at Allahabad. The Bill, if introduced, will be referred at the following meeting of Council to a Select Committee, and then in the ordinary course will be published for information and criticism. The Bill and the opinions received will be considered by the Select Committee in the autumn, and the measure probably become law before the Government leave Simla.

The strictures passed on the harsh way in which the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University was conducted in the last two years have borne fruit this year in an examination which at any rate has produced more liberal results. It may be presumed also that many candidates who failed last year presented themselves this year again, for out of between 5,000 and 6,000 whose names were sent in to the Registrar no fewer than 3,306 are declared to have passed the examination. A surprisingly large number too, of these are in the 1st and 2nd divisions, the figures being 911 and 1,739 respectively, leaving but 656 for the 3rd division. There is a fair sprinkling of girls' names in the list. These young ladies are mostly Europeans and Eurasians with a few native Christians and Brahmos. Government female education seems not to be successful in producing Hindu or Mohamedan undergraduates.

Experiments made with the object of ascertaining whether flour made from wheat, barley or gram is the most nutritious, have shown that parched gram is highly nutritious, being rich in starches, nitrogen and fat. Cakes made from the flour of parched gram are very nourishing and also palatable, and promise to be a useful and economical ration for native troops in the field. Great care in preparation of the flour is however, necessary, as, unless the husk is carefully separated from the grain before the flour is made, dysenteric symptoms are induced in some constitutions.

The *Pioneer* makes the following statement:—"It is an open secret in the Calcutta official circles, that the Public Services Commission, so far as their inquiry referred to the principal, or the first programme, are not unanimous in their recommendations. There are one or two members whose dissent will be strong, and well distinguished from the views of the rest; but generally the camp may be said to be divided into parties. Sir Charles Aitchison, Mr. White, and the native members will be on one side. Mr. Ryland the representative of the Uncovenanted Service holds views not thoroughly in accord with either, but will lean more towards Sir Charles Aitchison's section than the views of the opposite party. The Commission as a body require a liberal treatment of "local" candidates, but Sir Charles Aitchison has made himself remarkable for those views which impaired his usefulness so much during the last two years of his administration of the Punjab."

The Bengal Military Budget-Estimate for the year 1887-88 provides for an anticipated total military expenditure during the current year of Rs. 7,94,11,350 for an army consisting of 129,987 officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and 6,937 horses, exclusive of 14,712 maintained by Native Silladar Cavalry regiments, against Rs. 7,40,53,840 for the previous year for a total of 117,577 officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and 6,937 horses. There is thus an increase of Rs. 53,57,510 in the estimated expenditure, and of 12,410 in the total strength of the Bengal Army. The increase in numbers is chiefly due to the formation of additional Goorka Battalions and to the addition of 80 men per Native Infantry Battalion, the total increase in the strength of Native Infantry being 10,207 officers and men. Of the total sum of Rs. 7,94,11,350, Rs. 7,53,32,730 is on account of effective services, and the balance of Rs. 40,78,620 on account of non-effective services, *i.e.*, rewards for military services, pensions, and compassionate allowances. The Army and Garrison Staff, with office establishments, cost Rs. 25,78,990: the Administrative Staff, *i.e.*, the Accounts Branch, Military Department, the personal Staff of the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors, and the Military Accounts Department, Rs. 10,03,830. The next head provides for the regimenal pay, allowances, and charges of officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, and rank and file of the Bengal army at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,19,51,468, or an increase of Rs. 28,64,146, which is partly due to the increase in the strength of the army previously noticed.

Sir James Fergusson's name having been taken in vain, he has written the following disclaimer:—My attention has been called to a prospectus purporting to be circulated by the Agence Financière of Geneva, in which my name is given, among others, as a reference. I shall be obliged by your enabling me to statc that I have given no authority for this reference, and that I had never heard of the company in question till the prospectus was sent to me by a gentleman into whose hands it had come.

Although much irritation has apparently been caused in Italy by the occupation by Spain of a place on the Red Sea coast, up to the present the Spanish Government has made no official declaration on the subject, either to the Cortes or to the Powers. At the same time, it is quite true that Spain, some time ago, purchased some territory from native chiefs on the Red Sea coast for the purpose of establishing a coaling station there. It now appears, however, that the Spanish Government is somewhat reluctant to create such a station, most of the leading members of the Conservative Opposition having privately stated that they will oppose the project, on the ground that it is absurd to spend large sums of money on fortifying a coaling station in the Red Sea, as long as such an important place as Cadiz is not prepared to repel an attack, while to have a coaling station in the Red Sea, and not to fortify it strongly, would be tantamount to keeping coal in store ready for an enemy to take it. It is most probable therefore that the new acquisition will not be made much use of for the present, although it is hardly likely that it will be abandoned.

General Shaw, R.E., who is looked on as a great authority on fortifications, is shortly expected to visit Melbourne from New Zealand for the purpose of inspecting the present defences of the colony, and advising the Ministry as to the best sites for the erection of new fortifications.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Bliss has tendered his resignation as Captain of B Company of the Simla Volunteers.

On the return of Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Manderson, R.E., from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. Goldie, R.E., reverts to the charge of the Umballa Division, Military Works, Captain H. H. Hart going to the Bareilly Division.

Major J. Keith, R.A., has been ordered to Darjeeling to join No. 9 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

A General Order has been issnued by the Commander-in-Chief, directing that whenever any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier is awarded the Royal Humane Society medal, it should be sent to the Adjutant-General with a statement of the act of bravery, in order that the recipient's name may be registered and authority obtained from the Horse Guards for the distinction to be worn.

The public debts of soldiers outstanding against them on arrival in India are to be recovered from them as early as practicable at the annual rate of exchange for the payment of British troops serving in India fixed for the year in which the recovery is effected.

A special extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem has been granted to the officer actually performing the duties of assistant superintendent, of British Army Schools, Bengal.

An officer who proceeds on furlough to Europe under any of the old furlough rules, and is placed on duty during such leave, can only count the period of such duty towards pensionary service, when the Government of India or the Government under which he may be serving shall, on his return from leave, make a specific recommendation to that effect.

The Government of India have adopted the Home rule of allowing actual expenses for the burial of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men dying on field service.

Prizes for skill at arms for the native drivers of batteries of Horse and Field Artillery and of the reserve ammunition wagons, divided into 43, have been sanctioned.

Colonel W. L. Yonge, Royal Artillery, will be placed on the unemployed full pay list on the 7th July, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Colonel. Colonel Yonge has vacated the Lahore Royal Artillery Command, and been allowed to proceed home in anticipation of expiry of his tenure of command.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Hornsby, Royal Artillery, has succeeded temporarily to the Command of the Royal Artillery, Lahore Division.

Colonel R. S. Lemon, has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

Captain H. G. Churchill, 12th Lancers, has been appointed Adjutant of his regiment, *vice* Captain W. Colquhoun, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Luxmore, Military Accounts Department, Ordnance Examiner, Madras, has been granted furlough for one year. A successor has not yet been named.

Major-General Sir H. Gough, V.C., with Staff, has proceeded to inspect the several hill stations within the Peshawar District Command.

At the suggestion of Colonel Porteous, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, and with the concurrence of the Inspector-General of Police, the Madras Government have sanctioned the formation at Waltair of a class for instruction in army signalling. A few men are to be selected from the police reserves in each of the hill districtsf who will go through a four-months' course ol instruction under the superintendence of Colone Porteous, assisted by a passed instructor in army-signalling, at the experation of which period, the men so instructed will be sent back to their respective reserves, where they will be employed in instructing the others. The occupation, with its accompanying extra pay, will, it is thought, do much towards, rendering the monotonous routine of reserve duty more attractive, whilst the knowledge thus acquired will, at the same time, be found of immense service on the occasion of an *emeute* by enabling the po'ice to flash or singal news by lamps, heliostat or flag, to head-quarters by day or night. In the Rumpa out-break of 1878-79, the services of the signallers of the Sappers and Miners were fonnd of the greatest use in transmitting news through the hills to Rajahmundry. The want of good roads and the immense stretches of jungle in the Hill tracts render communications very difficult, and though some progress is being made in the construction of roads, some length of time must elapse before ready communication can be effected; and in the meantime the system of signalling which has been inaugurated will be found of incalculable use.

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—By far the most efficacious Restorative. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeppers. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE MONSOON.

The monsoon burst here in a pronouncedly traditional manner yesterday at noon. For some twelve hours previously dark clouds were observed to be gathering, and a heavy fall of rain was looked forward to as a certainty. During the morning the sky brightened, but about noon rain began to fall lightly at first, but with increasing violence as time wore on. At seven o'clock rain poured down in continous torrents, and in a short space of time the streets in the Fort were almost impassable and a similar state of things prevailed at Byculla and in all the low-lying districts of the city. Here and there water lay eight or nine inches deep, and on the north side of Rampart Row the footpath as well as the road-way was covered. Pedestrians—what few then were—waded knee-deep. Vehicular traffic was seriously interfered with, the water reaching the axle trees of the carriages and rendering them almost too heavy for their horses to pull. The downpour was acccompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder. Towards ten o'clock the rain fell with less force and lightning ceased entirely. But at the time of going to press the water still lay several inches deep in the roads, the drains having become choked by the intense dust of the last few weeks.

SAD DEATH OF A BOMBAY DOCTOR.

An inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday forenoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dr. Richard Wagner, aged 32 years and 8 mouths. Deceased was a well-known medical practitioner, residing at Mazagon. His death was caused apparently by his injudicious use of hypodermic injections of morphia upon himself to relieve pain, which was brought on by fever and abscesses, from which he had been suffering for the past six months. The following avidence was recorded:—

George Gardiner deposed: I am a signaller in the Government Telegraph, and live at Mazagon, in the house of the deceased. The deceased was my nephew. He was a L. R. C. P. and S. of Edinburgh, and was a private medical practitioner in Bombay. His age was 32 years and 8 months. He enjoyed a fair practice for the last six or seven months. He suffered from fever and abscesses. He used morphia hypodermically, nearly every day, to relieve his pain. Dr. Parukh treated him about six months ago, when he first became ill. I arrived in Bombay with the deceased on the 30th of April last. He had been to Ahmednuggur for a change for a month, and on his return he and I lived together. He resumed his duties ot once. When he returned home exhausted, he used morphia injections hypodermically every day, sometimes twice and sometimes thrice a day. On the 1st instant, between 10 and 11 p.m., he told me he had tetanus, and I suggested that Dr. Parukh should be sent for and consulted, and I went for Dr. Parukh. Deceased said the tetanus was due to his having gone out to a patient the previous night. Dr. Parukh came the following morning and so did Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte. Dr. Anna prescribed chloral and brandy mixture and Dr. Parukh approved of the treatment. Deceased was sensible all that day. Both Dr. Anna and Dr. Parukh saw him again the next day. Dr. Parukh suggested his removal to hospital, where he would receive better attendance, and I brought him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital about 5 p. m. that day and left him there. He died in the hospital at 12-50 this morning. I saw that the deceased was using the morphia injections very frequently, and I advised him to stop them, but he said they relieved pain.

Dr. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee Parukh deposed: I am a Surgeon Major in the Indian Medical Department, and in medical charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. About December last, I first saw the deceased in his house at Mazagon. He was then suffering from malarious fever, and complained of a very severe headache, for which he told me he used various kinds of hypodermic injections, and he had a craving for them because they relieved his pain. I attended him on that occasion for about a week, and then ceased visiting him. On he 2nd instant, between half-past ten and eleven o'clock, I saw the deceased again in his bungalow at Mazagon. He was then suffering from tetanus. I asked him the cause. He said it was due to cold from night exposure while visiting a patient. I strongly suspected that hypodermic injections were the cause of the tetanus, and I asked if he had recently been using these injections. He said he had been using Thailin hypodermically for fever. I asked him to show me where he had been using the injections. I found on the front of both thighs several abscesses some of which deceased had himself opened, but which I thought inefficiently. As the pus had burrowed about the thigh, I considered it necessary to make free openings to give it exit, and advised him to come to my hospital, and the next evening he was brought there and admitted. I treated him in the hospital. The next morning I opened the abscesses and dressed them antiseptically. The tetanic symptoms increased in the hospital, and he died at 1 o'clock this morning. Wounds of the skin made by hypodermic needles are usually of a trifling character, but they may in some cases be followed by tetanus. I am of opinion that the cause of death was tetanus, following the introduction of a hypodermic needle into the skin. If the deceased was in the habit of going out immediately after using the hypodermic injections, the exposure might encourage an attack of tetanus. The frequency with which hypodermic injections are used might also do the same. The deceased was a medical man of good qualifications, and I believe was also a good surgeon. I frequently warned the deceased when meeting him to discontinue the use of hypodermic injections.

Lingoo Rama deposed: I am a domestic servant of the deceased, and have been in his service for the last eighteen months, I lived with him in his bungalow at Mazagon, since Christmas last. He suffered on and off from fever. He often used hypodermic injections, when coming in from his work. He used them very frequently. Nobody else ever administered a hypodermic injection to him. On the 1st instant, about sunset, the deceased complained of stiffness in the jaws, and I saw that his features were altered. The next morning he had general spasms. Two doctors attended him. The day before yesterday he was taken away to hospital.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Richard Wagner was caused by tetanus, following a wound or wounds of the skin inflicted by himself by the use of a hypodermic needle."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A BENGALI OPINION OF SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

If Mr. K. G. Gupta's appointment to the Secretariat of the Board of Revenue has, according to our contemporary, the *Englishman*, caused searching of heart in the ranks of the Bengal Civil Service, we have no hesitation in attributing the result to conceit born of insular pride. If the clients of our contemporary are really inclined for a self-examination, we would furnish them with a proper occasion. It cannot be unknown to our Civilian rulers in Bengal that Sir William Wedderburn of the Bombay Presidency has just retired from the service with golden opinions from all classes of the community. The most cordial and enthusiastic honors done to him by the people of the Western Presidency ought to make our Bengal Civilians, not excepting the six gentlemen of the Secretariat, reflective about the true cause of Sir William's immense popularity. First deserve and then desire, is the advice we constantly get from our Anglo-Indian friends, and we hope that they will be sincere in their action in conformity with this advice. Sir William began and closed his Indian career in the Bombay Secretariat, and the opportunities he had of evincing his sincere, enlightened and generous sympathy for the children of the soil, fall to the lot of hundreds of the celestial Service in Bengal. Yet how many retire with a sigh of relief from the people!—*Indian Mirror.*

PUBLIC ADDRESSES TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—Some of the English newspapers which had expressed their disapproval of the honour done to Sir Wedderburn by his native friends on the eve of his retirement, now report that the Government of India intend shortly to publish a resolution, calling attention to the strictness of the rules which prohibit Government officials from accepting public addresses at the hands of the people. We are informed that this reminder is called for by the instance of Sir William Wedderburn; but for our part, we are perfectly satisfied that he has done nothing in contravention of the Government rules on the subject. Whatever honour has been paid to him has been done in private, and although attempts were made in certain quarters to induce Lord Reay to put his veto upon the demonstration of good will and respect exhibited at friendly gatherings, his Excellency had wisely refrained from interfering. Sir William loved the natives and the natives loved him. But certain newspapers were averse to the cordiality of his relations with natives, and hence it was that they had raised the cry against the entertainments given in his honour on his departure. The policy of restricting high officials from receiving public addresses from the people is supposed to be a very wise one; but we do not ourselves attach much weight to it. There is, of course, need to exercise caution, but the stringency of the rules can at times be relaxed with great advantage.

THE WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE AT GIRGAUM.

The widow re-marriage recently performed at the house of Mr. Madhowdas Bagoonathdas has not turned out to be a matter for unmixed satisfaction. It appears that the bridegroom, who made a nice little speech upon the woes of widowhood to the assembled guests after the marriage ceremony was over, has a wife to whom he had already been married. But he carefully concealed this fact from Mr. Madhowdas to whom he represented himself as a bachelor. Mr. Madhowdas has written to the *Jam-e-Jamshed* a letter to this effect in which he says that if he had known but an hour before the ceremony was commenced that the bridegroom had already a wife in Jamnagar, he would never have given his sanction to the marriage. But having heard the facts while the nuptial rites were being performed, the only thing he could then do was to call upon the bride's father Mehta Pranjivan, for an explanation. He made a very halting confession, excusing the conduct of his son-in-law by saying that although he had a wife, she was as good as dead, being unable to use her hands and feet. Mr. Mehta Pranjivan also added that it did not strike him to give this information to Mr. Madhowdas, at the time when he came to seek his aid, because it was the custom in his caste to marry two wives. Mr. Madhowdas hereupon consulted Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee and others as to what he should do; but the ceremony having by that time been concluded, it was resolved that nothing more should be said about that unpleasant matter.

THE PROJECT OF A PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—What has become of the project to establish a Parsee Gymkhana? It was confidently asserted at one time that if the Government were to give the same aid to the Parsees as they had given to Europeans towards establishing a gymkhana, there would be a marked improvement in their physical condition. But now that the Government of Lord Reay have kindly offered to give a piece of ground almost gratis in a very pleasant locality, we have heard little about the long talked of gymkhana. It is now eight months since the offer of the land was made by Government, but we do not know if those who were foremost in promoting the scheme have done even so much as to take possession of the ground. The nature of the Parsees is something like "thunder but no rain," and we fear that we see indications of a reaction after making a great display of zeal and energy in regard to this project. When we know that a good fund has already been collected, and that many young men have co-operated in the movement, we wonder what may be the cause of all this delay. This is an important matter, affecting as it does, the health and vigour of the Parsee community, and, therefore, some explanation of the delay ought to be forthcoming from proper quarters.

DHULEEP SINGH IN RUSSIA.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Maharaja Dhuleep Singh is playing into the hands of Russia, but we doubt not that both will see their mistake in time. There have been many rumours heard of late about the hostile intentions of the Maharaja. But whatever of truth there may be in those reports, one thing is certain that the people of India do not in the least sympathise with one who though for a long time a loyal friend and subject of the British Government, has now gone over to the enemy simply with the object of seeing his own end.

RAILWAY STATIONS WITHOUT PLATFORMS.

The *Rast Goftar* complains that the B. B. & C. I Railway company have not yet thought fit to have platforms for the convenience of their passengers at any of the stations between Wadwan and Ahmedabad. The passengers are accordingly put to much discomfort and difficulty in making their way, into the carriages or getting out of them. Women and children are of course the greatest sufferers, and while they are left to their own devices to clamber up into the carriages, ladders are brought near the carriage doors for the convenience of European ladies. Should this scandal, the writer asks, be allowed to continue even for a day?

RAIN SPECULATION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—With the commencement of the moonsoon rain speculation will begin at Moombadevi. The gambling is conducted in the light of day, and yet no notice is taken of it by the authorities, last monsoon there were two instances of suicides which were directly traceable to this speculation. We hear that last year the residents of Moombadevi had petitioned the authorities for putting a stop to this practice in their midst, but we do not know what became of the petition. The gambling is now going on on a more extensive scale than before, and prompt measures are necessary to put a stop to the growing evil.

THE LATE MR. FAWCETT.

What has India done for Mr. Fawcett? Bengal Madras, and the rest of the country, excepting Bombay, have done nothing. And our own presidency what has it done? The movement to do honour to such a man cannot be said to have succeeded, so it has been remarked in this country as also in England. Only last week, the writer of these lines was admitted to the dust by a most sincere friend of our people lamenting the attitude of the educated classes. Our educated men may be poor; but surely the poor could afford to give their mite. The object was to get up a national subscription. That object has failed ignominiously. And the ignominy of the failure is only intensified by the plausible explanation that the fund could not rise, because the first subscriber began with only 100 rupees. Nothing could be more disingenuous than the advancing of such a plea. For, those who advance it are shrewd enough to know that the late reformer and statesman did not fight for Anglo-Indians or for English officials in India, and that so far anything like active sympathy from these latter classes could scarcely have been expected. There was no moral obligation on them to come forward to testify to the value of his services to India. It was not *they* who honoured him, when alive, with the titles of Member for Hindustan, Saviour of Indian Finance, and so on.—*Indian Spectator.*

NATIVE RULERS AND THEIR MINISTERS.

One of the causes assigned by public opinion for the weak state of H. H. the Gaekwar's health at present is the attention he personally pays to State business. Attention by a prince to the affairs of his State is very commendable in itself. It is only to be wished that most of our Native Chiefs and Princes did something of the kind. One reason why, in so many Native States, there exists general misrule is, that the Chiefs think of anything but business and are devoted mostly to pleasure. There is a person appointed who is placed at the head of the administration, called Karbhari, Divan, or Minister. He is the responsible officer of the State. Six times out of ten, if not oftener, he is unfit for the heavy weight of the duties he has to discharge. He cannot retain his situation without the support of the local representative of the British Government. Therefore, the first article in his political creed is to keep this representative in good humour with him, to seek his favour by all means, and to show him that he lives only for his favour. Such incense is very gratifying. In return the British Agent takes him under his care, and soon it is noised abroad that a very good understanding exists between the great man and the little man. The little man now can do anything, and to do him justice he is not slow to make use of the immense irresponsible power which he suddenly finds himself invested with. He may be incapable or corrupt, or both. In any case abuses creep into the State—judicial, revenue and all other departments are mismanaged. The Native Chief does not care, as long as the Minister finds the wherewithal for the keeping up of the low but expensive pleasures of which his life is composed. He knows how to maintain the dignity of a Raja. He is every inch a Raja, and considers it mean to deny himself any pleasure. His good stars, which shone at his birth, have given him an Agent and a Minister who would allow him to do anything short of creating a scandal. It is the business of these two officers, chiefly of the latter, to see that whatever may be done in the State, and this includes much, is not spoken about to the prejudice of the State or the State officers, in such a manner that it may ultimately reach the ears of those who are bound to take, and will take, notice of it. Short of that anything may be done. In such a state of affairs, the help

doubt the Government resolution is somewhat more stringent than such resolutions usually are, but we cannot deny that the provocation was also great. But by this we do not at all mean to say that a more moderate rejection of the memorial could not have met the necessities of the present case.

THE language of the Resolution of Government, on the memorial against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey to the Chief Presidency Magistracy, might have been more forbearing; but as to the dialectics of it—why, the memorialists have to thank themselves for it. We must have the right to criticise and protest against appointments after they are made, but the memorial erred in importing into the discussion not only a too dictatorial tone, but also a personal question by referring to the qualifications or disqualifications of individual officers; and the reply to it could not keep clear of that point. They offered the writer of the Resolution ground to pitch into them and he has not hesitated to avail himself of his advantage.—*Indian Spectator.*

MR. JOHN SLAGG, M. P.

OF all our friends in England, Mr. John Slagg is probably the one to whom we look up most to fight the battles of this unrepresented country. It may be remembered with what keen satisfaction his return to Parliament, last February, was hailed by the entire Native Press, who likened him, in zeal and aptitude, to the late lamented Henry Fawcett, whose mantle, they said, was about to fall on the prosperous young Manchester merchant. Mr. Slagg has not yet made any formal response to that universal expression of goodwill and confidence from India. But the cause of this silence will be much more regretted, we believe, than the silence itself may have been. When invited to contest Burnley early this year, Mr. Slagg was at Cannes, suffering from what appeared to be a slight ailment; but the sudden change of climate, added to the excitement of the election, seems to have intensified the trouble, and Mr. Slagg has since been prostrated with a serious and tedious illness. We are glad to say he is by this time nearly convalescent, and hopes, in a little while, to resume his various duties, among which representing India is by no means reckoned the least important. So numerous and flattering we know to have been the congratulations sent to him from India on his return to Parliament, and so earnestly expressed the hope that he might again be able to do some effective service to the country, that we think this explanation of his silence, and the assurance of his unabated interest in Indian affairs, are worth tendering.—*Indian Spectator.*

MADRAS.

A FATAL PIMPLE.—A Eurasian female passenger, Mrs. Augustine, was found dead in a 3rd Class Railway carriage on arrival of the South-West mail train on Monday morning at Perambore. Mrs. Augustine travelled all the way from Beypore, and was coming to Madras from treatment, having been ailing from a tumour in her face, caused, it is said, by the pinching of a pimple. She was, however, taken seriously ill on nearing her destination and died on the way between Avady and Perambore. Her remains were taken to the house of a friend of the deceased at Perambore and interred the same evening in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.—*Times.*

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD AN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The adjourned hearing of the charges preferred by Mr. Rouppell, of the firm of Messrs. McDowell and Co., Agents of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, against Seeva Laul, Superintendent of the Photographic and Lithographic Departments, Revenue Survey, and Amnath Bee, for cheating, etc., was proceeded with by Mr. Sultan Mohideen Khan Bahadur, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrate's Court. Mr. Morgan, of Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, Government Solicitors, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Nummiah Chetty, a Vakil of the High Court, appeared before his Worship, and said that he was retained only that morning, and was not acquainted with the proceedings of the preceding days. Several witnesses were called on behalf of the prosecution, and their evidence went to show that in the month of February last, a native apothecary lived in the house at Perambore in which the death of the second accused was reported to have occurred. Other witnesses who lived near the Perambore house said that if the second accused had died they would have heard of the occurrence. The second accused, who is a gosha woman, was brought into Court in a covered palanquin and taken to the Magistrate's private room where she was examined by Mrs. Dickson, a professional nurse, to prove her identity. The further hearing has been adjourned.

THE HAVELOCK BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The defendant, Mr. Timothy Rhenius, against whom a decree for Rs. 10,000 damages with costs, was passed by the Civil Judge of the Court of Milikal Kadir Mastore, on the 29th ultimo, was brought up before the Court, to-day, by bailiff Simmons, under a warrant of arrest. Mr. Lawrance, Advocate, appeared on behalf of the defendant and asked the Judge to allow Mr. Rhenius to be at large on security, till 2 p. m. to-morrow to enable him to draw his pension, and arrange his affairs, before going to jail. Mr. J. W. Hayes, Senior Advocate, on behalf of plaintiff, opposed this application, as being irregular and entirely out of order. He said that the judgment debtor, having been arrested and brought before the Court it remained for him either to pay the money, or declare himself an insolvent, or go to jail and that it was not proper, to give him liberty to go and settle his household affairs, previous to going to jail, where, Mr. Hayes submitted, whatever was necessary could be done, through the officer in charge, Mr. Lawrance entreated the Court to sanction his application. Mr. Hayes thereupon said that the Court could act on its own responsibility, but he requested that his protest be recorded. The Judge, after recording the protest accepted as security the Rev. James Lyons, Mr. Rhenius's son-in-law, who undertook to produce the defendant before the Court at 11 o'clock on the 3rd instant, for the purpose of being sent to the jail.—*Bangalore Post.*

THE LATE MR. GEORGE JACKSON.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. George Jackson, of the firm of Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co., which occurred at Coonoor, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Jackson came out to India originally as an assistant in a Calcutta firm; from Calcutta he came to Madras as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co., in which he afterwards became a partner. Since his last return from England he has never enjoyed very robust health, and has been frequently compelled to have Madras, especially in the wet season, on account of a tendency to dysentery, to which we believe he has at last fallen a victim. As a prominent member of the mercantile community of Madras, Mr. Jackson took an active interest in public matters of which he always had a clear and business-like grasp. Much sympathy will be felt by his many friends for his widow and children in their sad bereavement.—*Mail.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 30th May, as compared with the statement of the 23rd May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 23. Rs. A. P.	May 30. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	46,56,364 15 0	46,56,364 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,89,63,388 13 11	1,97,56,807 7 5
Other Deposits	2,89,09,302 10 3	2,85,89,463 6 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,08,217 7 10	1,92,511 2 10
Sundries	21,49,9 5 7 4	21,06,071 7 7
Rs.	7,49,47,260 6 4	7,53,88,218 7 6

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	67,26,298 4 0	65,55,675 12 0
Other authorized Invtmts	40,35,715 0 0	40,25,465 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,00,37,938 10 3	1,05,23,051 2 4
Credits on do.	83,62,334 9 4	81,74,630 13 3
Bills discounted	2,41,19,805 5 4	2,40,69,871 15 10
Balances with other Banks	7,60,657 8 9	8,91,360 12 3
Bullion	2,332 6 6	2,295 6 6
Dead Stock	11,31,048 11 2	11,31,060 11 2
Stamps	11,403 5 3	11,153 12 3
Sundries	6,32,933 14 3	6,91,438 10 6
Cash at Head Office	82,50,307 8 6	79,52,719 8 5
Do. at Branches	1,05,16,465 3 0	1,13,56,491 15 0
Rs.	7,49,47,260 6 4	7,53,88,218 7 6

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE INDIAN TEA TRADE.

A MEETING of gentlemen interested in the tea-trade was held at Calcutta on Jan. 2, to consider measures for developing the taste of tea amongst the Indian population. Mr. R. Lyall, of Messrs. Marshall, Lyall and Co., was in the chair, and the meeting was largely attended.

It is proposed to form a company to raise the required capital in shares of Rs. 10 each, no shareholder being authorised to hold more than 100 shares. Experiments are first to be tried in Bengal and Upper India, and within that limit it is proposed to establish agencies in every village where a shop exists, and where tea is to be sold in packets of one, two and four ounces at three, six and twelve pice respectively. The shopkeepers will be paid by a commission on the number of packets sold so as to give no inducement to sell large packets. The prices of the packets will be printed on them in English, Urdu, Nagri and Bengali. Tea of the required quality can be bought at eight annas a pound, and, if the selling price be computed at twelve annas a pound, the margin of four annas will, it is thought, cover working expenses and a liberal commission to agents.

Mr. Lyall said that the meeting had been called to learn if the tea-traders approved of the scheme, and if they were prepared to support it; and, further, to obtain the views and suggestions of those interested in the matter. He thought they must find a new outlet for their tea, and that they had hitherto neglected the large market at their very doors. He had received a letter from the Tea Association asking him to push on the scheme, and stating that they were prepared to support it. Mr. Lyall quoted a Ceylon paper showing the progress of tea in that island, which in another five years will probably export eighty millions of pounds, and said that competition in the future was likely to be severe.

The meeting passed a vote heartily approving and supporting the scheme, and subsequently appointed a Committee to work out the details and draw up a prospectus. A number of shares were taken up before the meeting separated.

THE WOOLWICH SCANDALS.

EX-MASTER GUNNER CHAPMAN, R. A., who was summarily dismissed from Government service for betrayal of trust has written a letter to a Ceylon paper protesting his innocence. He writes:—

In your issue of the 11th instant, you had an account of the ceremonies that attended my discharge from the army. One or two errors, which seriously affect me, have been made in that report. The statement that I was tried by a Court-martial is unfounded. I was not so justly dealt with, nor has the charge, first made known to me on the morning of the 11th, a substratum of truth in it. I have been over nineteen years in service, and twelve of these were spent in the Ordnance Committee Office. When I was employed there, some six years ago, a civilian named Coates, who had been in the office from the day I entered it, and who had, but a week before, retired on pension, and entered the Gun Factory Office, came to me, and asked me for certain writings, giving the details of certain drawings which he had with him, making me believe that those writings were required for completing certain work which he had on hand.

I desired him to ask Captain Rainbird for them and that I should then be glad to give them to him. He then stated that the Captain was not likely to oblige him, as he had some ill-will towards him, and pressed me to help him with the writings, without which his work would be at a stand still. I refused to give him the papers, but offered to make copies for him. He having agreed I made copies of six descriptions; and finding it to be a heavy tax on my time, I declined to make any more. Since then I was in that office for two years, and was not asked for any copies, nor had I any idea that the copies furnished by me were intended for any purpose other than to complete some work unfinished by Coates, when he retired. I solemnly state that I obtained no advantage, and was paid no consideration for the service rendered by me. Mr. Coates was a man of 62 years of age at the time, and I had served in the same office for ten years with him, and he was always a jolly, pleasant, and obliging man. If he had hinted at remunerating me, I would have thought twice before I agreed to give him the papers. It was a favour, and I believed I was only rendering a personal help without in any way violating the rules of the office. When at Trincomalie I was ordered to Colombo en route to England, where, it was said, I should go at once.

I was not even allowed time to dispose of my furniture. I arrived in Colombo on the afternoon of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th I was sent for by the General, and was dismissed the service on the charge that, I had "given certain plans, &c., for gain." Of course I was not tried, nor did any Court-martial sit over my case. I was not even called upon to admit or deny the charge, or to furnish any explanation or defence. I was most disgracefully treated after 19 years of good and faithful service. The character given to me at my discharge is that it was "exemplary" with the exception of this one default. But the offence laid to my charge is void of the essence of crime for "gain." I had none, and I am prepared to stake my life on it. If an inquiry had been instituted it would have been proved beyond the shadow of doubt that what I have above stated is the truth—the whole truth. In a strange land, with a wife in a delicate state of health, with four infant children to support and maintain, and, what is worse, without a cent of money with one unexpected and summary decree deprived of a character admitted to have been "exemplary"; to be denied the deferred pay; and to be sent about my business, is indeed an appaling fate. This is my case, and I leave the public to decide whether I have deserved the treatment accorded to me. To secure an "exemplary" character during 19 years of service in the army without a single default is a very difficult matter. But I have done it. I am the grandson of a captain, and my father, too, served his Queen and country; and either on my family nor on that of my wife has ever a blot or stain been cast. And is it then likely that I would have acted as I have done had I any idea that I was doing wrong? I leave the public to judge.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellona (s), 110 bales wool, Soorji Kessowji; 900 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 116 bales cotton, Wagji Walabhdas; 130 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 190 bales wool Nathoo Lallji.

City of Venice (s), 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 160 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Chittoorbhoy; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, D Keshowji; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 140 cwts coir yarn, L Manakchand; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

Victoria (s), 975 cwts myrabolums, K Lakmidas.

Architect (s), 118 bales cotton, J G Beahby and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Etolia (s), 1,200 cwts wheat, Lang Muir and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 50 bales wool, Beeja Damji.

Clan Graham (s), 56 cwts wheat, Lang Muir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Abeono (s), 5,518 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Cleveland (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Muir and Co.

Eden Hall (s), 384 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ardbeg (s), 60,170 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lepanto (s), 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Etna (s). 520 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Mofussil and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Assam (s), 10 cwts ivory, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lepanto (s), 55 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 3,624 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 5,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales hides, Punnett and Co; 4,500 cwts wheat, Lang Muir and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 5 cases Bombay made blackwood furniture, &c, D Merwanji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

St. Albans (s), 1,500 cwts linseed, Lang Muir and Co; 1000 Ewtslinseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gordonier (s), 1,999 cwts, groundnuts, Lang Muir and Co; 566 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dunbar (s), 4,500 cwts gingellyseed, and 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam (s), 110 bales cotton, A. Blaschock and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Maulkins Tower (s), 1,134 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 704 cwts wheat, W. Bell and Co.; 532 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A "SOLDIER'S BATTLE" IN AMERICA.

THE battle of Chattanooga was one of the most important events of the American Civil War. It was fought on November 24th, 1863, and the combatants were the Union, or Federal, forces, under General Grant, and the Confederate army, under General Bragg. How the victory was gained by Grant's men will be seen from the subjoined extract from an article by General J. S. Fullerton, General Grant's chief of the staff, in the current issue of the *Century*:—

Late on this memorable afternoon, there was an accident—an accident like the charge at Balaklava; though, unlike this theme for poetry, it called for greater daring, and was attended by complete success, and yielded most important results, for it led to the complete shattering of the enemy's army, and drove him from the field. On Orchard Knob, and opposite the centre of Missionary Ridge, were four divisions of the army of the Cumberland. On the left was Baird's division; then Wood's and Sheridan's divisions occupying the lines which, two days before, they had taken in their magnificent advance; on the right was Johnson's division,—all under the personal command of Thomas. It was past three o'clock. General Sherman had ceased operations. General Hocker's advance had not yet been felt. The day was dying, and Bragg still held the ridge. If any movement to dislodge him was to be made that day it must be made at once. At half-past three o'clock, an attack was ordered by General Grant. He had changed his plan of battle. At once orders were issued that at the firing, in rapid succession, of six guns on Orchard Knob, Thomas's whole line should instantaneously move forward, Sheridan's and Wood's divisions in the centre, Sheridan's to be supported on the right by Johnson, and Wood on the left by Baird's divisions. This demonstration was to be made to relieve the pressure on Sheridan. The only order given was to move forward and take the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge. In Sheridan's division, the order was, "As soon as the signal is given, the whole line will advance, and you will take what is before you."

Between Orchard Knob and Missionary Ridge was a valley, partly covered with a small growth of timber. It was wooded in front of the right of Baird's and of the whole of Wood's division. In front of Sheridan's and Johnson's it had been almost entirely cleared. At the foot of the ridge were heavy rifle-pits, which could be seen from Orchard Knob, and extending in front of them for four or five hundred yards, the ground was covered with felled trees. There was a good plain for both direct and enfilading fire from the rifle pits, and the approaches were commanded by the enemy's artillery. At this point the ridge is five or six hundred feet high. Its side, scored with gullies, and showing but little timber, had a rough and bare appearance. Halfway up was another row of rifle-pits, and the summit was furrowed with additional lines and dotted over with epaulements, in which were placed fifty pieces of artillery. The art of man could not have made a stronger position directly in front of Orchard Knob, and on the summit of the ridge was a small house, where Bragg had established his headquarters.

At twenty minutes before four, the signal guns were fired. Suddenly twenty thousand men rushed forward, moving in line of battle by brigades, with a double line of skirmishers in front, and closely followed by the reserves in mass. The big siege guns in the Chattanooga forts roared above the light artillery and musketry in the valley. The enemy's rifle-pits were ablaze, and the whole ridge in our front had broken out like another Ætna. Not many minutes afterwards our men were seen working through the felled trees and other obstructions. Though exposed to such a terrific fire, they neither fell back nor halted. By a bold and desperate push they broke through the works in several places, and opened flank and reverse fires. The enemy was thrown into confusion, and took precipitate flight up the ridge. Many prisoners and a large number of small arms were captured. The order of the commanding general had now been fully and most successfully carried out. But it did not go far enough to satisfy these brave men, who thought the time had come to finish the battle of Chickamauga. There was a halt of but a few minutes, to take breath and to reform lines; then, with a sudden impulse, all started up the side of the hill. Not a commanding officer had given the order to advance. The men who carried the muskets had taken the matter into their own hands; but officers of their own accord. Officers, catching their spirits first followed, then led. There was no thought of protecting flanks, though the enemy's line could be seen stretching beyond on either side; there was no thought of support or reserve.

As soon as this movement was seen from Orchard Knob, Grant quickly turned to Thomas, who stood by his side, and I heard him angrily say "Thomas, who ordered those men up the ridge?" Thomas replied, in his usual slow quiet manner, "I don't know; I did not." Then, addressing General Gordon Granger, he said, "Did you order them up, Granger?" "No," said Granger, "they started up without orders. When those fellows get started, all hell can't stop them." General Grant said something to the effect that somebody would suffer if it did not turn out well, and then, turning round, storically watched the ridge. He gave no further orders.

As soon as Granger had replied to Thomas, he turned to me, his chief-of-staff, and said: "Ride at once to Wood and then to Sheridan, and ask them if they ordered their men up the ridge, and tell them, if they can take it, to push ahead." As I was mounting, Granger added: "It is hot over there, and you may not get through. I shall send Captain Avery to Sheridan, and other officers after both of you." As fast as my horse could carry me, I rode first to General Wood, and delivered the message. "I didn't order them up," said Wood; "they started up on their own account, and they are going up, too! Tell Granger, if we are supported, we will take and hold the ridge! As soon as I reached General Wood, Captain Avery got to General Sheridan, and delivered his message "I didn't order them up," said Sheridan; "but we are going to take the ridge." He then asked Avery for his flask and waved it at a group of Confederate officers, standing just in front of Bragg's headquarters, with the salutation, "Here's at you!" At once two guns—the "Lady Breckinridge" and the "Lady Buckner"—in front of Bragg's headquarters were fired at Sheridan and the group of officers about him. One shell struck so near as to throw dirt over Sheridan Avery. "Ah!" said the General, "that is unpeaceous; I shall take those guns for that!" Before Sheridan received the message taken by Captain Avery, he had sent a staff officer to Granger, to inquire whether "the order given to take the rifle-pits meant the rifle-pits at the base or those on the top of the ridge?" Granger told the officer that "the order given was to take those at the base." Conceiving this to be an order to fall back the officer on his way to Sheridan gave it to General Wagner commanding the Second Brigade of the division which was then nearly half-way up the ridge. Wagner ordered his brigade back to the rifle pits at the base, but it only remained there till Sheridan seeing the mistake ordered it forward, it again advanced under a terrific fire that was raking the lower part of the ridge.

The men fighting and climbing up the steep hill sought the roads ravines, and less rugged parts. The ground was so broken that it was impossible to keep a regular line of battle. At times their movements were, in shape like the flight of migratory birds—sometimes in line, sometimes in mass, mostly in V-shaped groups, with the points towards the enemy. At these points regimental flags were flying sometimes dropping as the bearers were shot, but never reaching the ground for other brave hands were there to seize them. Sixty flags were advancing up the hill in the faces of its defenders. Bragg was hurrying large bodies of men from his right to the centre. They could be seen coming along the summit of the ridge in double-quick time. Cheatham's division was being withdrawn from Sherman's front. Bragg and Hardee were at the centre, doing their uttermost to encourage their troops, and urging them to stand firm and drive back the advancing enemy, now so near the summit—indeed, so near that the guns, which could not be sufficiently depressed to reach them, became useless. Artillerymen were lighting the fuses of shells, and bowling them by hundreds down the hill. The critical moment arrived when the summit was just within reach. At six different points and almost simultaneously, Sheridan's and Wood's divisions broke over the crest—Sheridan's first, near Bragg's headquarters; and in a few minutes, Sheridan was beside the guns that had fired at him, and claiming them as captures of his division. Baird's division took the works on Wood's left almost immediately afterwards; and then Johnson came up on Sherican's right. The enemy's guns were turned upon those who still remained in the works, and soon all were in fight down the eastern sloped. Baird got on the ridge just in time to change front, and oppose a large body of the enemy moving down from Bragg's right to attack our left. After a sharp engagement, that lasted till dark, he drove the enemy back beyond a high point on the north, which he at once occupied. The sun had not yet gone down, Missionary Ridge was ours, and Bragg's army was broken and in flight! Dead and wounded comrades lay thickly strewn on the ground; but thicker yet were the dead and wounded men in gray. Then, followed the wildest confusion, as the victors grave vent to their joy. Some madly shouted; some wept from very excess of joy; some grotesquely danced out their delight—even our wounded forgot their pain, to join in the general hurrah. But Sheridan did not long stop to receive praise and congratulations. With two brigades he started down the Mission Mills road, and found strongly posted on a second hill, the enemy's rear. They made a stout resistance, but by a sudden flank movement he drove them from the heights, and captured two guns and many prisoners. The day was succeeded by a clear moonlight night. At seven o'clock General Granger sent word to General Thomas that by a bold dash at Chichamauga Crossing, he might cut off a large number of the enemy now supposed to be leaving Sherman's front and that he proposed to move in that direction. It was midnight before guides could be found, and then General Sheridan again put his tired and well-worn men in motion. He reached the creek just as the rear guard of the enemy was crossing, and pressed it so closely that it burned the pontoon bridge before all its troops were over. Here Sheridan captured several hundred prisoners, a large number of quartermasters' waggons, together with caissons, artillery, ammunition, and many small arms.

In this battle, Sheridan's and Wood's divisions—the two centre assaulting divisions—took thirty-one pieces of artillery, several thousand small arms, and 3,800 prisoners. In that one hour of assault they lost 2,337 men in killed and wounded,—over twenty per cent. of their whole force! On the northern end of the ridge, General Sherman lost in his two days' fighting 1,697 in killed and wounded. Of these, 1,263 were in his own three divisions. During the night the last of Bragg's army was withdrawn from Missionary Ridge, and Chattanooga from that time remained in undisputed possession of the Union forces.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Reilly, Capt., Bo,, 16th B. I., of leave.

JUNE 3.

Anderson, Voty-Surgn, Bo., A. V. D., on duty, from Poona.

Boyd, Surgn, Bo., I.M.D., on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 4.

North, Col., Bo. R. E., on leave, from Kirkee.

Jacob, Lt., Bo., 47th Regt, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Anderson, Voty-Surgn., Bo. A. V. D., on duty, to Poona.

JUNE 4.

Fleetwood, Major, Bo. Lanc Fus., on leave, to England.

Nanser, Surgeon, Bo. I. M. S., on leave, to Matheran.

Grant, Lt., BL, 1st Dorset Regt., on duty, to Dorunda.

JUNE 5.

Haslam, Voty.-Surgn., Bo. A. W. D., on sick leave to England.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY MAY 31, 1887.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes ..... Rs. 97 11
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ..... ,, 100 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ..... Nominal.
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan) do.
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1886 (1891) Alipore Coal ...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic ...Nomi.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton ...102 0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press ...103 0
7 Per Cent. 1887 (1892) Cawn. Cotton Mills 103 0
7 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry. ... 98 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do. ... 98 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton ... 96 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea 100 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute 103 0
8 Per Cent. ... ... Goosery Jute Mills 100 0
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills ...103 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills ...103 0
6 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue) ...101 0
7 Per Cent. 1884 (1899) Inland Flotilla ...106 0
7 Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General ...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea 103 0
8 P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92) Raneegangee Coal, 103 0
10 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea ...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1874) Selim Tea ...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1886 (1890) Sing & Murmah ...104 0
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1893) Titaghur Paper Mills 105 0

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	...	100	nil. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	...	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	...	100	5 p. ct.	42
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	...	100	6 p. ct.	40
Assam Company	...	180	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	...	100	nil ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	...	100	7 p. ct.	51
Bengal (Cachar)	...	100	3 p. ct. ‡	33
Do. contributory	...	80	3 p. ct. ‡	23
Bishnath (Assam)	...	200	4 p. ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	40
Borelli (Assam)	...	£10	3 ad.-int.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	...	100	2 p. ct.	39
Central (Cachar)	...	200	3 p. ct. ‡	97
Chargola Tea (Darj.)	...	100	nil. ‡	18
Chandypore (Cachar)	...	100	nil. ‡	20
Cherra (Cachar)	...	£10	.....	50
Chota Nagpore	...	100	nil. ‡	24
Chumta Tea Co.	...	100	2 p. ct. ‡	...
Cocheela (Cachar)	...	100	nil. ‡	10
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	...	100	nil. ‡	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	...	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100x
Dehing (Assam)	...	90	3 p. ct. ‡	26
Dehra Doon	...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	45
Dejoo (Assam)	...	£10	2½ ad.-int.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Dhunsiri	...	100	nil. ‡	35
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	...	100	13½ p. ct.	130
Do. do. A	...	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	...	£10	15 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam)	...	100	3 p. ct. ‡	27
Eastern Cachar	...	100	nil. ‡	14
East India Assam & Cachar	...	100	nil. ‡	21
Endogram (Cachar)	...	£10	.....	Nmi.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	52
Good Hope Tea Co.	...	100	23 p. ct.	170
Goomtee Tea	...	100	nil. ‡	86
Gowhatty (Assam)	...	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	...	100	nil. ‡	11
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	...	99	nil. ‡	18
Holta (Kangra)	...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	...	100	13 p. ct.	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	...	100	3 p. ct. ‡	30
Hopetown	...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	...	100	.....	100
Hunwal (Assam)	...	£10	.....	103
Indian Terai	...	500	11 p. ct. ‡	415
Iringmara (Cachar)	...	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	...	100	7½ p. ct. ‡	63
Jhanaie Tea Assn., Ld.	...	£5	4 ad.-int.	88
Jinglam Darjeeling	...	100	nil. ‡	92
Jokai (Assam)	...	£10	5 ad.-int.	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	...	100	nil. ‡	15
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	...	100	.....	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. B	...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornsfuli (Chittg.)	...	60	nil. ‡	34
Kousanie	...	100	.....	Nmi.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	...	100	nil. ‡	8
Kurseong & Darjeeling	...	250	nil. ‡	52
Do. contributory	...	200	nil. ‡	42
Kuttal (Cachar)	...	100	16 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	...	100	24 p. ct. ‡	30
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	...	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	£12
Longview (Dar.)	...	100	34 p. ct. ‡	43
Loobah	...	100	10 p. ct. ‡	102
Lower Assam	...	£74	nil. ‡	5
Do. Darjeeling	...	100	nil. ‡	Nmi.
Luckimpore, Assam	...	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	93
Majagram (Cachar)	...	100	nil. ‡	20
Mazai Tea Co.	...	100	8 p. ct. ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	...	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	20
Monacherra (Cachar)	...	100	nil. ‡	13
Do. contributory	...	90	nil. ‡	6
Moran, Assam	...	80	.....	30d.
Mothola, Assam	...	100	14 p. ct.	100
Do. contributory	...	90	14 p. ct.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	...	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	...	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	...	£10	.....	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	...	10	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
North Western Cachar	...	100	2½ p. ct.	28
Phoenix of (Cachar)	...	85	nil. ‡	21
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	47
Pashok (Darjeeling)	...	100	nil. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttaroah (Sylhet)	...	100	nil. ‡	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	...	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	25
Rungamatee (Cachar)	...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
Rungiee Rungliot	...	100	10 p. ct.	100
Sagmootia (Assam)	...	100	nil. ‡	Nmi.
Sapakati Tea Co.	...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	...	558	8 p. ct. ‡	10d
Second Fallodhi	...	100	3 p. ct. ‡	21
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	...	100	2 p. ct. ‡	20
Singbulli & Murmah	...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	69
Singell (Darjeeling)	...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	43
Singlo Tea Co.	...	100	.....	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	...	100	6 p. ct.	60
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	...	100	nil. ‡	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	...	100	2 p. ct. ‡	21
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	...	100	3 p. ct.	89
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	...	100	8 p. ct. ‡	95
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	...	100	2½ p. ct. ‡	101
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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
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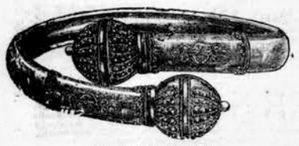

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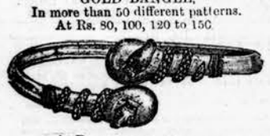

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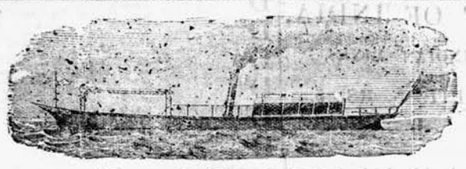

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which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottle, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size 21s.

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For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

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A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 15 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
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A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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and every disorder depending on functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, PENSIVENESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, SICK HEADACHE, DISTURBED SLEEP, NIGHTMARE, FOG BEFORE THE EYES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, WASTING, &c., have been entirely removed by the use of

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